

Voice of Israel.

Devoted to Literature, Progress, Freedom of Thought, and Humanity.

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THE BABY'S ANSWER.

BY "GOLDEN ERA."

Where did you come from, baby dear?
Out of everywhere into here.

Where did you get your eyes of blue?
Out of the sky as I came through.

What makes the light in them sparkle and spin?
Some of the starry spikes left in.

Where did you get that little tear?
I found it waiting, when I got here.

What makes your forehead so smooth and high?
A soft white hand stroked it as I went by.

What makes your cheek like a warm, white rose?
I saw something better than any one knows.

Whence that three-cornered smile of bliss?
Three angels, together, gave me a kiss.

Where did you get this pearly ear?
God spoke, and it came out—to hear.

Where did you get those arms and hands?
Love made itself into hooks and bands.

Feet, whence did you come, you darling things?
From the same box as the cherub's wings.

How did they all just come to be you?
God thought about me, and so I grew.

But how did you come to us, you dear?
God heard your prayer, and so I'm here.

LITERARY REVIEW.

"SAINT PETER."

This is the title of a we(a)kly lately started in New York. It states that it is "an enterprise of faith;"—it could scarcely be one of reason—and "is brought out specially for the service of the Infallible See"! The "astonishers" are ours, reader, and if you are not a Papist, you will think we might have put a row of them. We did not, of course, expect any sense or liberality under so ominous a flag; as well look for a treatise on maritime law beneath the death and cross-bones of a pirate. Still, in compensation, we were agreeably surprised to find Saint Peter armed, like said pirate, to the teeth, or rather cap-a-pied—for his fangs have been some time extracted—and running a Quixotic tilt not only against everything non-papal, but against every perverse ray that will not shine upon his church windows, bedizened with his canonized progeny and the immaculate *Mater Dolorosa*—*dolo rosissima* since her "Son's Vicar" has come to grief. We strongly advise all troubled with dyspepsia to get a ten cent peep at the exploits of the doughty knight who has just loomed upon the New York horizon. His lance is first brought to bear upon the unhappy Harper Brothers, not for anything special, but on general principles, because they "are always teeming with outrageous insults against the Holy Catholic Church." Not "a Catholic cent must any longer find its way" into the coffers of these reprobate "Meth-

odists"! Poor things! They may as well compound at once with their creditors, if they be not already defunct. He next makes a fierce charge upon the meeting lately held at the Academy of Music in favor of "Italian Unity," and of cutting forever the "unbroken line" of tiara'd shavelings. They came to the conclusion that it was all up with the Babylonian Lady sitting on the seven hills; that her cup of iniquity was full, and even running over, etc., etc. Deluded creatures! They did not calculate that Saint Peter was close upon them. An indiscriminate carnage was the result. General Dix, Horace Greeley, Doctor Bellows, Ward Beecher, Cullen Bryant, and "not a few descendants of the crucifiers on Calvary" were transfixed. All sent to perdition; we'll hear no more of them! Saint Peter then lets fall his 'thor hammer upon "the insolent and conceited English Lord, Acton, for his 'outrageous pamphlet on the dogma of Infallibility in the Vatican Council." Acton being a Catholic, his sin was of the "et tu brude" dye. As the poor Lord, however, had been extinguished by the Archbishop of Mayence, we wonder that Saint Peter soiled his spurs by administering this unnecessary *coup de grace*. The blow grazed Father Hyacinthe, who is sent subsequently to the Stygian wave. One fierce lunge disposes of the "Satanic King, the chief Jew of the times," Victor Emmanuel. This sacrilegious robber of the Quirinal palace is doomed, like the mythic Jew, to an eternal unrest. But our space will not allow us, reader, to give you all the results in slain and wounded of this Hector's onslaughts. His old enemies, "the carnal and bloody Jews, the Deicides," are carbonized in the white heat of his crucible. They "were dispersed like ashes for their crime." You are quite right, Saint Peter, but this little fact is fraught with danger to you. For the weapons they forged, like Cyclops, in the gloomy caves and Ghettoes to which you drove them, they have scattered about the world. The auroral light of their thoughts, of their religion—the friend and not the foe of humanity—now streaming in all directions to the stars, can not but work mischief for you, the loyal champion of Erebus and black sin. Yes, Saint Peter, they are scattered; and woe to you that they, their Bible and their Talmud have outlived the fagots, decrees, and butcheries of all the Holy Vicars. As they are such a stubborn and vicious race, and not by any means to be exterminated, why not try to appease them, in your hour of need, with a few sugar-plums? Your Jesuits could dispense them with so much unction and cunning! Try our remedy, Saint Peter, and draw it a little milder. Your bellowing may scare even your allies. Erase also from your banner that stale device about the rock on which your Church is built. It does not sound very well, in view of the present rickety condition of things. We will give you a motto instead, one much more suitable for the "venerable Vicar" who called the Ecumenical, and for yourself on the rampage against the invulnerable hosts arrayed against you: "Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat," "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad."

"SIMRATH YOH."—This is the title of a neat and cheap edition of music for the synagogue, to be published in New York. It is proposed to have each number contain three sheets, or 12 pages, at 80 cents for a single copy, or \$8.00 for twelve copies. The prospectus is signed by Reverends S. Welsch, M. Goldstein and A. Kaiser, Cantors of three Congregations, and L. L. Rice, Professor of Music. It proposes to set to music the English and German hymns adopted by the greater part of the American Congregations, to adopt the favorite compositions of Sulzer, Naumbourg and other authors to new and translated texts. To arrange in the same manner the most beautiful of our old Jewish traditional melodies (which, inspiring every Jewish heart with devotion, are dear to all Israelites; treasures which can and must be preserved, by being accommodated to the present texts.) To give original compositions of psalms and prayers with the Hebrew texts. To pay due attention to the Organ. To facilitate instruction of the young in liturgical song. The first number is expected to be shortly issued.

THE OVERLAND MONTHLY.—The February number of this periodical contains excellent articles. Judson Farley treats instructively on Salt-making. "Ursus" gives us many piquant Californianisms in "Grizzly Papers;" Leaves—as it were—from his diplomatic journal, China, by J. Ross Browne, give an inkling only of

the rich treat in store when the residue is published.

The article by Dodge, "The Rothschilds and their Race," is a good specimen of that liberal bigotry, or, we should rather say, bigoted liberalism, which it is now-a-days so fashionable to display toward us. To the statements (minus a few minor ones ludicrously untrue) we can take no exception. But to the under-current of inference (always latent) we do. The race excels, not because of its religion, (as he implies) but because of its physical superiority. And again, some of its members do not descend to low and criminal pursuits, (always antipathetic to a high and strong organization) because they are Jews, but because—Mr. D. can with more grace finish the sentence. This is the whole matter; and we can not see either the object or logic of eternally telling us how vile and mean a fraction of the people have become under the chastening and merciful rod of Christianity, except to investigate (which it may not suit Mr. D.'s creed to do, perhaps) the cause of so strange a phenomenon. Instead of enumerating the crimes and vices he deems peculiar to Jews—but quite foreign, indeed, to Judaism—would it not be more profitable if Mr. D. were to explore those provably indigenous to Christianity? He can find a "good few" of them in the epistles of Paul to his converts. The tree declared itself early by its fruits. Surely if any title of faith may be a reproach it is not that of Jew.

THE ROTHSCHILDS AND THEIR RACE.

THE article in the *Overland Monthly* for February may be (as one of our prominent daily papers thinks) "readable," but it must be so on other grounds than the accuracy of its statements or the justness of its inferences, expressed or implied. In the former, the author (Dodge) shows as much knowledge of the Jews in particular as in the latter of human nature in general. Some of the blunders are ludicrous enough. Where could he have discovered that "a favorite traffic of the race is in dried fruits?" This reminds us of some funny stories illustrating the absurdity of making a sweeping generalization from a solitary particular. Of the same type are the wholesale negations that the Jew "never deals in vegetables" or "rapidly perishable articles;" "has no inventive genius;" is "the worst of counting-house clerks," etc., etc. His knowledge of the religious hygiene of the Jews is not very extensive, we presume, else he might have found a better reason for their declining presiding over an oyster-stall, or engaging in hawking fresh fish, than the one he gives. Again we are told that mendicancy is the special "aversion of the race;" that rather than beg, they will "lie, cheat, and steal." Here his logic is as much astray as his facts. If there be "no such thing among them as mendicancy," he might have suspected, and could easily have discovered, some other cause for the fact more potent than "aversion." The Jews, on religious grounds, take too good care of their poor to make begging necessary—and these need never humiliate themselves to crave as a boon the aid set apart for them as a right, as a commanded sacrifice. The inference, therefore, that they prefer to "lie, cheat, and steal," is altogether illogical. As to the latent innuendo that they are more prone to these vices than Christians, we think the writer errs; but if he be correct, two considerations might have shown that it was not very delicate in him to advert to it. First, that the race had contracted, in all probability, those vicious habits from the same cause that drove their unhappy ancestors to "spoil the Egyptian." Notwithstanding the full measure of his literary doses, the author would not object, we suppose, to apply to this case the homœopathic rule, "*Similia similibus curantur*." And second, that as the race had allowed their Gentile friends an almost exclusive monopoly of little peccadilloes not found in the author's exhaustive catalogue, which it

would no doubt be "shocking" in us to mention, but which the daily press must record, even if our blood should curdle to read—that Mr. Dodge should not be envious if we do a little larger business in "stolen goods" and forged notes than his race.

"Inventive genius is not his." Strange that a people who have exhibited the finest imagination in fiction, philosophy, music, the fine arts, to say nothing about jurisprudence and its kindred sciences, (as proved so amply by the *Talmud*) should have no invention, "no mechanical skill." How if they were not allowed to exercise any in the practical concerns of life, Mr. Dodge? Would you therefore conclude that they were "foreign to his nature?" We would in all kindness advise the author, before he rushes into print about the Hebrew or any other race, to look a little more closely after his facts, and, above all, his inferences; to control his æsthetic taste for terse and antithetical sentences—"Sharpest of buyers and sellers," he is the stupidest of contrivers. "The best of commercial travelers, he is the worst of counting-house clerks," etc., etc.—and see more that they square also with truth. Let him meditate a little upon Mr. Parton's facts in the *Atlantic Monthly*, for last October—facts that force from him the noble exclamations: "Who can estimate the reparation which Christendom owes this interesting and unoffending people? How abundant, how untiring should be our charity in judging the faults of character which our own superstition has created or developed." Read and think a little more, Mr. Dodge, and then (but not till then) we shall be glad to be again favored with your notice.

HEBREW EDUCATION.

The best refutation to some of the aspersions contained in the article, "The Rothschilds and their Race," is contained in the recent "Report of the Commissioner of Education" to Congress, from which we make the following extracts:

The first great principle inculcated by Hebrew education, next to obedience to divine law, as promulgated by the Decalogue, is charity. The study and proper exercise of charity is continually brought to the notice of Jewish youth, and every opportunity is sought whereby its practical lessons may be demonstrated. This instruction is not confined to charity in the abstract, but in its exercise; not alone in precept, but in practice. Nor is the study of charity to be applied solely to the benefit and relief of Jews, but to all, without reference to race or persons.

In prosperous European cities it has been the practice on the part of many Israelites, who have been successful in worldly pursuits, to set aside a certain percentage of their profits for charitable purposes. This sum is always dispensed in alleviating and ameliorating the wants of worthy objects to the uttermost farthing, and it is made a religious duty to disburse these alms as quietly and secretly as possible. It is never paraded in ostentatious subscription lists, or flaunted in the face of society; for Hebrew education teaches that it is a sin to publicly proclaim the miseries and wants of our fellow-men.

It is also the Hebrew education never to give alms in the presence of a third or more persons, but to consider an act of charity the secret of another which has been committed to inviolate keeping. It is a common error to suppose that Hebrews only relieve the necessities of their own race. This selfishness is especially forbidden by their education, for they are taught from early youth the divine command, to relieve the stranger, "seeing ye were strangers in the land of Egypt." It frequently happens that subscriptions are presented to Hebrews, in order that they may contribute as citizens to the relief to be afforded to some unfortunate person. A Hebrew always objects to placing his name upon the list, except for a small amount. If he be privately catechised for what is apparently a niggardly contribution, he will at once explain that it is the result of his education. He may not parade his charity. Strike his name from the list and he will give a "hundred fold," so that it be not known; not that he is especially more liberal than others, but, says the Talmud, "no honor or credit is due to him who publishes his alms." This is the commentary upon the scriptural adjuration that the one hand must not know what the other doeth.

It is Hebrew education to insist that inasmuch as the promoting of wise and liberal government is the true aim of education, so the government, in return, should foster and conserve it as the most important end to be attained, and as contributing the greatest happiness to the masses. It, therefore, follows that prominent educational reformers among the American Jews do not consider it any longer absolutely essential to the well-being of their race that they should educate their children exclusively according to the old Hebrew customs. They feel that they are citizens of this Republic, entitled to enjoy all of its blessings, to share in its advantages, and to contribute to its well-being. They believe that education should be common and universal, but leaving religious instruction to the care of the different denominations. They rejoice in the existence of civil and religious liberty, in the separation of Church and State, and in the enactment of recent laws which proclaim the obliteration of all distinctions of race and condition, all being equal in citizenship, and receiving equal application of the laws. This is their present education.

It is not astonishing that the public has but little correct information regarding the Jews, for it is only recently that the prejudice entertained against them appears to have given away. It is not generally known that in all American synagogues prayers are especially offered for the President and Congress, the Governors of States, and all local officers, soliciting the Throne of Divine Grace to preserve and protect all our rulers, and to endow them with wisdom and mercy to all people, and particularly toward the children of Israel, who have stood in such sore need of the blessings of wise and humane government.

It is frequently remarked by intelligent persons that they never see a poor Jew, arguing therefrom that there is no poverty or suffering among them. This is far from true, for there is a proportionate number of poor Jews, who daily present themselves to their people for pecuniary relief. The especial reason why poor Jews are not seen is, that having been always prevented from receiving the benefit of the ordinary public charities, they are rarely its recipients, and do not appear at poorhouses or as paupers. Their habitual temperance operates to keep them clear from the calendar of crime, and, therefore, the offended majesty of the law seldom consigns them to the public dungeon. In the criminal records of rape, robbery, murder, arson, and other heinous crimes, the Hebrews rarely, if ever, figure. This is another attribute of Hebrew education; and the lesson of being temperate in all things, and refraining from idleness and vice, is instilled constantly into the minds of their youth. In London, where the population is so mixed, it has been definitely ascertained that the lower classes of Jews were vastly superior to the same class of other people, by reason of their industry, temperance, and cleanliness. [And no instances of feigned blindness or loss of a limb by which to offer a plea for mendicancy, the compiler might have truthfully added.]

Another succinct reason why the poverty of the Jews is not brought to public view lies in the fact that their immediate wants are quietly relieved by their fellows. If they are unworthy of continued charity, they are so informed. If they are worthy, their cases are immediately brought to the notice of benevolent societies, which generally exist, or where there are no such societies, then to the attention of individuals. The result of charity thus bestowed is eminently practical, and many instances are extant, in this country and elsewhere, where the timely but silent relief afforded has culminated in the accumulation of wealth and honor by the recipient. Recognizing this fact, the education of charity is always remembered by the Hebrews as the most honorable of all virtues.

Owing to the superior benefits of their education in temperance and cleanliness, insanity is comparatively rare among the Hebrews. This is accounted for by the fact, that the predisposing causes seldom exist. They are rarely afflicted with mania, idiocy, dementia, such as adomania, pseudomania, and the like. Female chastity and rectitude are especially remarkable among this people, the statistics of vice and crime being almost void of examples of dissolute Hebrew women. That this is the result of education, no one can doubt; for ignorance generally leads to crime, although vice does not always confine itself to the uneducated. Depravity does not exist in any immoderate extent in Jewish communities; their ancient laws and customs forbade and punished it severely. Jewish women do not labor under certain general disadvantages, which frequently operate to drive other females into crime and vice. Their homes are, by the effect of education, rendered happy

* At a meeting of the Rabbis, held in Cleveland, recently, the Rev. Dr. Lillenthal, of Cincinnati, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. Because with unshaken faith and firmness in one indivisible and eternal God, we also believe in the common Fatherhood of God and the common brotherhood of men.

2. We glory in the sublime doctrine of our religion, which teaches that the righteous of all nations, without distinction of creed, will enjoy eternal life and everlasting happiness.

3. The divine command, the most sublime passage in the Bible, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," extends to the entire human family, without distinction of either race or creed.

4. Civil and religious liberty, and hence the separation of Church and State, are the inalienable rights of men, and we consider them the brightest gem in the Constitution of the United States.

5. We love and revere this country as our home and fatherland for us and our children, and therefore consider it our paramount duty to sustain and support the Government, and to favor, by all means, the system of free education, leaving religious instruction to the care of the different denominations.

6. We expect the universal elevation and fraternization of the human family to be achieved by the natural means of science, morality, freedom, justice, and truth.

and contented; they are always treated with respect by their male associates, and the hidden charity of their race prevents them from suffering the tortures of extreme poverty, and the consequent temptations. From the same causes, it is worthy of remark that conjugal infelicity is extremely rare among the Israelites, and the laws of divorce are seldom invoked in that behalf. Should a Jewish female go astray, and the fact be brought to the attention of her people, every effort is made at once to reclaim the lost one; her crime is hidden from sight, and she is sustained and encouraged in all efforts at well-doing. Reparation is sought to be enforced for her, should she have been wronged, and depraved in heart and soul must be that Hebrew woman who continues in her evil ways, despite her people.

Gratitude forms a prominent feature in Jewish education, for they are taught that gratitude is first due to God for his many blessings, and then to man for such favors as may be rendered. Ingratitude is appropriately stigmatized as one of the venial sins, and is condemned as such by every just person. Nevertheless, it is so common a crime that modern philosophy asserts that, in certainty, "death and ingratitude go hand-in-hand." The Hebrews ever keep before them the proverb that a "good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold." Therefore they teach that ingratitude is a crime which may not be tolerated.

The famous address of the Hebrews of New York and Philadelphia, [August 17, 1790, presented by Moses Seixas] to George Washington is a marked example of their national gratitude. No Americans, of other nationalities and creeds, venerate General Washington more than the Israelites; and when he was gathered to his fathers, they mourned in their synagogues, repeating the words of Napoleon Bonaparte, that "the lamp of the world had gone out." The tribute to the moral worth and intellectual excellence of the Hebrews, which has been recently paid by Mr. James Parton, [Atlantic Monthly, October] will never be forgotten. They will remember him gratefully, and as one who, even at this late day, has sought to do them justice, and to dispense the prejudices of the world; for the true Jew appreciates the value of kind words and gracious favor more than silver and gold.

The Hebrews are extremely careful to inculcate in their youth an aversion to profanity. "The name of the Lord shall not be taken in vain," is a commandment which is probably obeyed by them with greater rigor than by any other people. But especially does Hebrew education operate healthfully upon the home circle, and it is refreshing to witness the intense respect which is ever manifested by husband and wife, and by children toward parents. They are ever mindful of the divine command to "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."

ONE OF THE TWENTY-SEVEN ON THE OVERLAND ARTICLE.

EDITOR VOICE ISRAEL:—"The Rothschilds and their Race," in the (February) *Overland*, is full of errors and misstatements, requiring more than a passing notice. While I give the author due credit for the truthfulness of some of his representations, and for the good qualities he attributes to our race, and while I do not impugn his motives, I cannot but affirm that seldom in the same space have I read so many absurdities and contradictions, conclusively showing that the author wrote on a subject about which he had very little knowledge and, perhaps, still less interest or curiosity.

I admit, with sorrow, there are a great many beggars among our people, but as they only beg from their own co-religionists, and as there are so many well organized benevolent institutions among them that dispense charity in a quiet and unostentatious manner, these facts must have escaped Mr. Dodge's notice, and very naturally, too, for it is hardly known to any outside of ourselves. But that they are not, as he charges, exclusively devoted to trade and barter, but are, as well, more or less engaged in all branches of industry, manufacturing, etc., as I shall show. Their favorite traffic is not in dried fruit, (though if it were, it seems to be a legitimate and honest business) nor do they hold a monopoly in dealing in old linen from hospitals and asylums, which is certainly a repulsive occupation. Whether they do or do not deal in vegetables, flowers, oysters, etc., can not affect their moral standing; but I do most emphatically deny that they prefer cheating, lying, and stealing to following any reputable business, however humble; and the best refutation of this charge, or rather implication, is, that there are less Jews, in proportion to their number in any country, convicted of these petty vices than any other people. Nor will it be found that they furnish more "petty thieves, pimps, dealers in stolen goods, and counterfeiters," than does any other religious sect. I challenge a denial of this, and for proof of my assertion refer to the criminal records of different countries. I, however, do not wish it to be understood that I charge any other religious sect with having a prepon-

derance of these criminals; I would merely defend my own people from so serious a charge.

I must also deny the assertion that there is no inventive genius or mechanical skill among them; though I have no data or statistical proof at hand, I venture to say that in neither of these faculties will they be found a whit behind any other race; and that whenever and wherever they exercise such powers, they usually excel. Nor do they leave "manufactures" to others; on the contrary, in proportion to the population, they are far ahead; for we find them engaged in manufacturing: woollens, cottons, glass, and glassware, watches, looking-glasses, etc., in all parts of Europe; and in America, owning and engaged in some of the largest manufacturing: in New York, as brewers; in Connecticut, as stone-cutters; in Virginia, as tobacco-manufacturers; and even in our own and neighboring State of Oregon, they were engaged first and foremost in, and are now the principal owners of woolen, boot and shoe, cigar and tobacco factories. This is a matter of simple record. That there are many good counting-house clerks among them, no one, who has any intercourse with the mercantile community, will gainsay. The gravest charge of all—that wherever money is to be made, they have no conscientious scruples—is false, unfounded, and malicious; for certainly, no one can be a good and successful banker unless he be honest and upright in all his dealings; and as the author gives our people the credit of being good and successful bankers, he certainly ought to credit them that, as a class, they are as honorable and conscientious as any other.

On the whole, I can not make out the gist or object of the article; for in trying to build up and establish the reputation of the Rothschilds, (already too well established to need eulogy from his pen) he tears down and tramples under foot—distorts and misstates the character of a people of whom I am an humble member.

"NORMA."

FEBRUARY 21st, 1871.

A. J. O. KESHER SHEL BARZEL.

DEDICATION.

The new Hall of the Ancient Jewish Order—Keshel Shel Barzel—which has been fitted up at an expense of some \$3,000, was dedicated with imposing ceremonies on the afternoon of the 12th instant. At the appointed hour the officers of the Grand Lodge were escorted to the Hall, and, after being introduced, occupied their several stations. The M. W. Grand Saar, G. Baum, presided. A quartette was then sung, led by H. Newman; Mlle. Tournay, soprano; Madame Evans, alto; Mr. Anderson, tenor; Mr. Wunderlich, basso; piano accompaniment by Professor G. T. Evans. A prayer followed, by the Grand Chaplain, whereupon the Chairman of the Building Committee, in a few remarks, handed over the hall-keys to the M. W. Grand Saar, who responded in due form. The choir then sang the hymn, "Trust in the Lord." The Deputy-Grand Saar then made the proclamation, dedicating the hall to the uses and purposes of the Order. Miss Annie Baum, in a remarkably neat speech, then presented the Order with a beautiful flag, bearing its name and emblems, being a gift from the Jewish ladies. M. Schloss responded on behalf of the Order, and then turned the flag over to the presiding officer. Music then followed; after which ex-Grand Saar, M. Morgenstern, delivered the oration. He expatiated at some length on the cardinal principles of the Order—Love, Truth, and Justice. During the course of his remarks, he afforded some interesting statistical information of the Order, whereby we learned that the increase in respectability, influence, and numbers, since the organization on the Pacific, in 1862, has been considerable—numbering now some five hundred members, and having an aggregate Lodge fund of over \$20,000. In concluding his remarks, Past Grand Morgenstern offered some sound and wholesome suggestions as to the manner in which they should conduct their deliberations within their several Lodges, in order to insure the utmost prosperity for their beloved Order. A fine silk American flag was, with a few terse and appropriate remarks, presented to the Brotherhood, the choir chanting "My Country, 'tis of thee," and Brother M. Levi accepting the gift on their behalf. The ceremonies closed with a benediction. The Hall is located on the third floor of the brick building, No. 751 Market Street, and is capable of comfortably seating six hundred persons. The ante-rooms are spacious, and, with the Hall, suitably and tastefully arranged, and fitted up in all respects in an appropriate manner.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, February 21st, 1871.

VOICE OF ISRAEL:—

GENTLEMEN:—Your number 9 was very much praised: but as you intimate in your note that you prefer your correspondents to refrain from anything savoring of flattery, I will only add that I gained eleven subscribers, five of whom are not of our faith. This reminds me to say that one of them criticised the correspondence signed "Transient." He says that "Transient," in his comments on the *Overland Monthly*, writes that this is on a par with the *Atlantic Monthly*, which latter terms the movement of the Israelites as merely the tenet of emancipated intelligence against the rites, usages, and doctrines which had become unsuitable and destructive, and that this is certainly somewhat misapprehended. [Not at all; the stricture of "Transient" is simply upon that portion, while it may be conceded that the residue of the article, by Mr. Parton, in the *Atlantic*, does the Israelite full justice.] We are somewhat surprised that "Baboon" did not carry off a prize at the Enre-ka Bal Masque, for it is acknowledged and, I understand, was even conceded, on that evening, that he was perfect in the difficulties of this humble, jumping, springing animal.

So the Orphan Asylum Association met last Sunday, and elected their trustees, and at a meeting held by the said Trustees, the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary were re-elected! It is rumored that the "Standing Committee on Sites" have all but settled on the purchase of a great bargain, four miles from town—the building alone originally costing over \$20,000, and that the grounds are a natural park, and a garden, as well. Is it so? Apropos—we were shown last week what purported to be a communication from a member of our Order in this city, relative to the Orphan Asylum, endeavoring to show that the Order could not properly carry out this undertaking, owing to finances, etc. Many of us laughed heartily: Firstly, because no one was proud enough to claim authorship. Secondly, because, if the author was in the precincts of this city, and had heard the jokes and sneers at the lack of brains it evinced, he could not have helped but fly to the rescue of his convincing (?) logic. I wonder if he ever read the original resolution pertaining to the matter. If so, one instant's reflection would have convinced him that throwing it open, both as to membership and reception of orphans, to all Israelites, will entitle it to general support. And again, that being incorporated as a distinct and separate association, 3,000 members will, while supporting it, be the guardians of its broad liberality in respect to its laws and all rules and regulations. So Brother Badt is re-elected Secretary without a dissenting vote, and this in the face of an article, signed "Golden Gate," in one of the papers! We are ashamed of you! It must be that the Board of Trustees of the Asylum, composed of four Past Grand Nasi Aboth and the worthy (present) G. N. Ab., and some ten or a dozen ex-Presidents, don't read that paper. For had they done so, they never could have re-elected one who is charged with misdemeanors, wholesale and retail, by some young sensationist—some superficial stage-struck chap—of this sort of style: "Is this a dag-er that I see before me? Stop, let me clutch it!" But, joking aside, there is felt here a silent but strong undercurrent of indignation at the publication of apparent, *ex parte*, and unofficial matter, while our Order has laws providing for every emergency, and if there is at any time, any purging necessary, for goodness' sake don't let it be brought about by *nauseating* popcock sentimentalism of love, for our Order compels us to publicly charge anybody and everybody with doing something or other. But while the libel (printed it is all gospel) is aimed at the purchaser, the looking-glass breaks, and what becomes of the disposer of his office? he "who was unjustly stigmatized (publicly [?]) by those well-able to judge) as being entirely incapable, although he had able assistance"—thus admitting, by every rule of logic and common sense that, feeling his incapacity, he sought and procured able (?) assistance. One more point, although the entire publication is not worth it: "One of the highest officers has been sold." Whoever wrote that, is neither an English observer nor understands the use of words—and if true, how incapable a man must be to sell himself. [Here we must apply the pruning-knife.] Yours, MENTOR.

DEAR "VOICE"

received. This When you sent response n able and more But how cha services, I re letter, with ce necessary—pol procure—trans sioner Educat portion referri Well, I don't tion, so will ca flattery, my vie ject matter, in two words and the entire mid sentence—time mail. Now as "This is the se hold the reins, time," etc., et before I wrote do you think What would I I hope they wil * * * [Havin sction of the on the eve of t acknowledge o have given you by inserting th said, "let us c

THE GREAT E cially as you sta No. 6, under th was the issue o der the head of lows: "The ne Orphan Asylu amount to \$13 by way of pare culation did yo net result? [I in round figur gregations, soc from admission bles, etc. \$110 penditures, \$22 500."

AMUSEMENTS on the tapis. Hoffman, is to The lady is to t artistes. In t quite a treat. To crowded hou style; the sma The scene repr the King was g with the sover and ceilings, th throne of state ing both of pri was simply pe ment lately ha never been mo played in the They are mac from the forme presented the

LECTURES. — the three lectu of the month t jects are "Jesu

BIOGRAPHIES the late Judah before he New ical Society, la that the "Vor otherwise I w and send it.

COLLEGE. — memory serves that it was pr taken to educ see the same of Friday last, as "To speak we here in Ar who can fill t synagogue so Americanized grapple with t seize the oppo place our idea quiring mind, education and around him? among us! V mere knowled

"Yours I monthly publ prove a valu and deserves some copies. dred subscrib

NEW YORK, February 13th, 1871.

DEAR "VOICE":—Your letter by telegraph I received. This time you paid it; how natural! When you sent the telegram last month—"Correspondence not received—sell out to one less able and more punctual," I had to pay for it. But how changed! You required my prompt services, I received a twelve-dollar telegraphic letter, with certainly five (I think fifteen) unnecessary—polite words. What's up? "Please procure—transmit mail—full copy—Commissioner Education Report—Congress—especially portion referring Hebrew Education—" Well, I don't suppose you will insert this portion, so will candidly express, "without fear or flattery, my views" upon this, as upon all subject matter, in my correspondence. The first two words and the fourth, money thrown away; the entire middle superfluous, and the closing sentence—time enough to have informed me by mail. Now as to your hasty language in No. 8; "This is the second time; please surrender. We hold the reins, and prefer driving our wagon on time," etc., etc. Had I received the "Voice" before I wrote my letter of January 26th, what do you think I would have done? Nothing! What would I have said? "I forgive them, as I hope they will forgive my tardiness, and—" [Having been a little too severe by the insertion of the notice in No. 8, (which was done on the eve of the paper going to press) we thus acknowledge our error, and as a fair atonement have given you the full benefit of your remarks by inserting the material portions, and, as you said, "let us cry quits,"]

THE GREAT FAIR.—The financial result is precisely as you stated in your paper, January 17th, No. 6, under the head of "Fair Project." [It was the issue of January 13th, (No. 7) and under the head of "Asylum Fair," and read as follows: "The net receipts of the Fair in aid of the Orphan Asylum, which closed December 22d, amount to \$135,000." I would like to ask, by way of parenthesis, by what method of calculation did you arrive so soon at the correct net result? [That's our secret.] The receipts, in round figures, were from "Donations by congregations, societies, and individuals, \$41,000; from admission tickets, \$6,000; sales at the tables, etc., \$110,485; making \$157,485. The expenditures, \$22,000; leaving net proceeds, \$135,500."

AMUSEMENTS.—There are several fine concerts on the tapis. A grand one, by Madame Varian Hoffman, is to take place to-morrow evening. The lady is to be assisted by several of our finest artists. In theatricals we have been having quite a treat. Edwin Booth played Richelieu to crowded houses. It was gotten up in superb style; the smallest minutiae were attended to. The scene representing the audience-chamber of the King was gorgeous, the furniture all marked with the sovereign's initials, finely frescoed walls and ceilings, the huge chandeliers and handsome throne of state all in perfect harmony. The acting both of principal and subordinate characters was simply perfect. The most popular amusement lately has been sleighing. The season has never been more brilliant for the elegance displayed in the stylish sleighs and spirited teams. They are made in shapes altogether different from the former styles. The streets and avenues presented the appearance of a carnival.

LECTURES.—We are promised a rich treat in the three lectures announced for the latter part of the month by the Rev. Dr. Wise. The subjects are "Jesus," "The Apostles," and "Paul."

BIOGRAPHIES.—Dr. Leo read a biography of the late Judah Touro, of Newport, Rhode Island, before the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, last Saturday evening. I perceive that the "Voice" has dropped its biographies; otherwise I would endeavor to procure a copy and send it.

COLLEGE.—In my last letter, I believe, if memory serves me rightly, I expressed the view that it was proper that some steps should be taken to educate our own future Ministers. I see the same opinion expressed in the *Israelite* of Friday last, as follows:

"To speak practically, what provision have we here in America for the education of men who can fill the pulpit of the temple and the synagogue so as to meet the needs of our rising Americanized generation? Who can so fairly grapple with the stirring issues of the day, and seize the opportunity, now at last presented, to place our ideas simply and clearly before the inquiring mind, as the minister fully alive, through education and association, to the wants of those around him? How few of such men there are among us! We demand something more than a mere knowledge of biblical and talmudical lore."

"YOUNG ISRAEL."—This is the title of a monthly publication by the orphans. It will prove a valuable acquisition to our juveniles, and deserves encouragement. I will send you some copies. Do your best to procure one hundred subscribers.

Yours,

JUSTITIA.

LONDON, January 25th, 1871.

VOICE OF ISRAEL:—

GENTLEMEN:—As everything is serene and peaceful, (the Conference will settle that) and I find I have but a day or two left in order to post this, to reach you in time, I will say, before it escapes my memory, that I shall leave for a trip to Dublin, on—the stereotype phrase—"important business." If my next bears that post-mark, don't imagine you have added to your list of correspondents.

CONCERTS.—Our talented young co-religionist, called the "infant pianist," Sophie Heilbron, has had the honor of playing lately before the nobility. Her selections were from Heiler, Beethoven and Halberg, consisting of the more difficult pieces, which she played to the delight of the hearers, receiving distinguished marks of approbation. In this connection I must mention that we have a very talented violinist in the person of Isaac Issenberg, a little blind boy. He is called "The blind Paganini." The press are very eulogistic as to his performances.

LITERARY.—Mr. Davidson, whose lecture to the working-men I noticed in my previous communication, has published a little gem of a book called "The Happy Nursery," which I do really think all mothers in Israel should possess. There can be no doubt that the source of all good and of all evil takes its rise in the impressionable heart of a child.

INCONSISTENCY.—Now that the war is over, I notice that in making mention of individuals who have distinguished themselves, (by the secular press) if they are not specified as Israelites, offense is taken that they do not receive due credit. On the other hand, if anything discreditable is spoken of and the nationality mentioned, it is complained of as being *incivious*.

It is not in good taste for the Hebrew organs to select and harp upon the fact of Israelites receiving marks of distinction, and narrating instances, over and over again, of individual courage and bravery, thereby inferring that it is something unusual, and as though we were not an integral portion of the country in which we claim rights and privileges—therefore subject to the duties and privations of citizens.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—Quite a little *furor* has been created by the performance of a piece entitled "Woman's Rights." It is replete with wit and fun: when finally the principal character "changes from the severe propagator of the rights and demands of woman" to the instinctive, tender-hearted, loving girl. How is Woman's Rights progressing in the United States? I noticed that one or two of the Western ones had conceded something to them—probably by way of experiment—by placing them in the *jury-box*. Doubtless they became well initiated, and were glad to get home once more to the bosom of the family.

CONSUL.—The Hon. B. F. Peixotto spent a day at the country-seat of Sir Moses Montefiore, and was accompanied to and fro by Sir Moses' nephew. He was welcomed in true English style, and he received assurances that co-operation would not be withheld wherever it could be of service. One of our papers published Mr. Peixotto's biography, and closed in the following beautiful language: "We speak with enthusiasm of courage when displayed upon the battle-field, and shall we withhold our due meed of praise to the determined bravery of this young Israelite, who, forsaking the comforts of his home on the shores of the Pacific, traverses two continents and an ocean, to plant the standard of Judaism among a cruel and fanatic race? There is, indeed, true courage needed, for though Mr. Peixotto goes to Roumania guarded by the panoply of the American flag, he still places himself at the mercy of an ignorant mob, who abhor the name of Jews, and who, perhaps, never heard the word 'America.'"

"It has ever been the fortune of Israelites to find, at the right moment, champions ready to risk their lives in defense of their people. Moses before Pharaoh—David before Goliath—Esther before Ahasuerus, exhibited only the same spirit as actuated the two Jews who sacrificed themselves at Prague: as actuated Montefiore at Damascus and Cremieux at Morocco: it is exactly the same spirit that actuates Peixotto to-day, and sends him forth, like David of old, armed only with a sling and a stone, to combat a mighty giant; and may the God of Israel watch over and guard him. Once again we wish him 'God speed.'"

THE VOICE OF ISRAEL.—Hearing nothing of note from abroad, nor in our congregations, nor schools, just now, that would prove of interest, I will add what, perhaps, you have been expecting to learn—how your publication is received here. I distributed seventeen copies; in several instances making them pass from one to

another, and obtained eleven subscribers (free of postage). Four desire a full file. Send me ten extra copies each number—say three additional complete files—and you would oblige if you would send, hereafter, (free) a copy each to * * * * and * * *—I mean complimentary. It will cost you little at present, and may be the means of increasing your subscription list—provided your columns improve, and maintain a broad and dignified tone.

Yours,

ASHER.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PHIDDE-STYX.—Your original sketch is published in this issue. A short story would be more suitable, and hope your next effort will be in that direction. When will you be Barmitzvah?

ERGO.—The "Shipwreck" received and inserted. You ask for our opinion. Being the composition of so young a lad, we consider it pretty fair.

H. L.—San José.—The slip from the *Independent*, of your city, is thus far correct: "There are sixteen church buildings in Nevada;" that "there are no other denominations in the State than the M. P., the Roman Catholic, and the Presbyterian" is not correct. Although the Israelites and Unitarians have no church buildings, they have halls where they hold regular worship.

JUSTLY DUE.—Very much obliged to you; we did not see it in that light. The point is well taken; the insertion of notices of a paper made by other publications is due, as a matter of courtesy and acknowledgment thereto. We insert a few in this issue.

GRANDMOTHER.—The assurance that it is genuine, and that the only reason for not yielding name and address is that you are well known to us, etc., is all very good; but, nevertheless, we do exact—especially in such instances—real names. An order for the manuscript, in same handwriting, and convincing us, by short memorandum of its contents, that you are the owner, it will "be, of course, returned."

TILLIE.—We took the liberty of leaving out a line in two places. Always write to the point—remember ninety-nine wrongs do not make a right.

A FRIEND—Pioche.—Thanks for your lines and the nine subscribers.

S. G.—The article, so far as its introduction is concerned—"Monetary Affairs"—is acceptable, and the causes stated that have produced a lack of prosperity, etc., may in part be correct, but the argument as to the remedy not being written on the broad ground that it *should* be, it becomes too pointed and particular, and hence, it is not inserted.

A. B. C. D. M.—Street.—One—makes many! We do not consider that a reason why we should publish your communication or something like it, or—etc., etc. You misjudge our style, and if your assertion is anything more than the freak of a strong imaginative power we can only end as we commenced. We doubt, however, that any (let alone many) calm, deliberate thinker agrees with you at all. You asked for "an open reply," and we have given it. Your giving your name "does show good faith, at any rate."

ZEBRA.—Too lengthy—far too *personal* in tenor; why, it lashes every one. "Zebra," you have chosen a characteristic *nom de plume*. Has your back ever been striped by the *couchida*? Have a care; such an article is unworthy a place in any paper that respects personal feelings.

MIRIAM.—Your contribution—"The Holy Sabbath Day"—accepted with thanks. Will be inserted in our next.

NOSMA.—You are correct; "we have received quite a number on the same article," (only twenty-seven). Yours is acceptable and inserted. In this connection, would say that you are equally correct in your remark "that responsive communications should not only be free from billingsgate, but void of stricture—as to what may have been in the author's heart and mind—in order to be acceptable to the *Voice of Israel*." We would add—must be a direct response to the article as set forth.

TRANSIENT.—Petaluma.—Yours received; thanks for the local items. Hope convalescence will speedily take the place of indisposition. Forward communications so as to reach us no later than the morning of Thursday.

MEMBER OF COLUMBIA LODGE.—You certainly are correct—as an instance: The *Jewish Messenger*, of February 3d, gives notice that "with this number we resume our B'nai B'rith Department." We agree with it—a journal shows lack of judgment in omitting to devote a portion of its columns to matters pertaining to an "Order" which stands to-day prominent in wealth, intelligence, and is the motive (if not actual) power in all good works. As journalists, we shall, without prejudice or favor, as occasion requires, give publicity to matters of general interest in all organizations.

ELISHA.—Your note "not for publication" duly received. Please, in future, forward by P. O., not by express. Would ask your kind permission to publish, if you consent; we promise to leave out the flattering portion to ourselves, and only extract the *wholesome advice*.

ROUMANIA.

We are, informed by cablegram that the Roumanian Senate has voted a resolution of complete devotion toward the Prince, and of entire co-operation in the act of the Government. So far so good—it is to be hoped, however, that the Prince will see to it, though it should require the entire armed force of the country, that some of its citizens are not persecuted and outraged by mobs, because they wear three-cornered hats, or worship God on their Holy Sabbath-day in their own places of worship.

PUBLIC LAND.—We notice by the very able speech of our Congressman, the Hon. S. B. Axteff, delivered January 27th, with a copy of which we were favored, that there are over a million acres of public lands within the limits of California. If this is correct, the speculators and monopolists have not the possession of as much of the public domain as many believe.

THE HEBREWIAN NUCLEUS LITERARY ASSOCIATION tendered to the "Committee of the Chamber of Commerce," a Literary and Social entertainment in aid of the "French Relief Fund." Mr. C. T. Hopkins, Chairman of the Committee, in acknowledging and accepting the offer in aid of the sufferers in France, takes occasion to compliment the organization and begs to express thanks in advance for the praiseworthy motives actuating the association. The lateness of the hour, at which we received a copy, preclude the insertion of the correspondence in full. The Association will hold the entertainment at Platt's Hall, on Wednesday evening, March 8th. The Programme will be duly announced.

What They Say of our Paper.

From the *errudite Examiner*:

"THE VOICE OF ISRAEL."—Messrs. Louis Kaplan and Seixas Solomons have assumed the proprietorship of this journal. Mr. Kaplan will be the business manager. We have no doubt but that these gentlemen will redeem their promise to make "The Voice of Israel," by a series of moral, intellectual and conservative articles, a welcome visitor in the family circle. The energy, capacity and literary talents of the business manager guarantee this.

From the *Golden City*:

VOICE OF ISRAEL.—We notice that our friends Louis Kaplan and Seixas Solomons have entered the ranks of journalism, having assumed the proprietorship and management of *The Voice of Israel*, a paper started some three months ago. Already there is considerable improvement in its style and matter; the former is very marked, the latter miscellaneous and well selected, which the first numbers lacked. If closely followed up, it will prove a welcome visitor to the home circle, and a valuable addition to the better class of periodical literature.

From our welcome evening companion, the *Evening Bulletin*:

VOICE OF ISRAEL.—This weekly has been purchased by Messrs. Kaplan & Solomons, who, in assuming the proprietorship, propose to conduct its columns as to merit the support of a reasonable portion of the community, and by a continued series of moral, intellectual, and conservative articles, (contributed and selected) render it a welcome visitor in the family circle. The gentlemen are fairly known for their energy and ability, and we wish them success.

The characteristic *Chronicle*—we accept the *multum in parvo*—

Louis Kaplan and Seixas Solomons have assumed the management of the *Voice of Israel*. It already shows improvement in its columns, and has our best wishes for its success.

From the *critical Spectator*:

THE VOICE OF ISRAEL.—This is a new periodical for public favor, and, as its name indicates, is likely to be the organ of the Jewish population. It is a very neat sheet, and from an examination of its late numbers it is certainly well conducted. It is published semi-monthly by Kaplan and Solomons. Mr. Kaplan is the business manager. The office is in the Merchant's Exchange. The names of the editors, contributing or otherwise, are thus far not mentioned.

From the *Hebrew*, owned and edited by Philo Jacoby, a close Observer and guardian of its columns, as to correct English and German; free from the slightest stigma of personality or billingsgate:

The *Voice of Israel* has been purchased from Mr. Weiss by Messrs. Louis Kaplan and Seixas Solomons, and is now published semi-monthly.

THE JEWISH MESSENGER.—A messenger of good tidings—brings us the following kind notice:

The *Voice of Israel*, (San Francisco) of which we expected so pleasant a success, was dragging along slowly, when two young Californians came to its aid, and assumed the proprietorship—Louis Kaplan and Seixas Solomons. The business of the paper is steadily improving, and we hope soon to see it riding smoothly. We like the appearance of the paper, and the editors, being men of talent, will undoubtedly make it a credit to the Golden State.

Last, but not least, from our old and ever welcome daily commercial visitor, the *Alta California*, established January 22d, 1850:

VOICE OF ISRAEL.—We notice that our friends Louis Kaplan and Seixas Solomons, have assumed the management of the *Voice of Israel*, a weekly paper started a few months ago. Mr. Kaplan has occupied prominent public positions at various times. Mr. Solomons needs no apology from our pen, and both have been long and favorably known for their talents, energy, and integrity. Their names are a sufficient guaranty that their paper will be conducted upon such a basis as will render it a first-class refined and intellectual journal, such as no parent need hesitate to place upon the parlor table. Every new paper, such as the one before us, is a real benefit to society, as the rising generation will read weekly newspapers, and in default of high-toned, sensible reading-matter, will devour the sensational trash with which (unfortunately) many weeklies abound. Therefore, we say, success to the *Voice of Israel*. May it pay as well in material wealth as it undoubtedly will in moral health to its readers.

"Voice of Israel."

וקול דבריו כקול המון
 "And the voice of his words is like the voice of the multitude." (Dan. x., 6.)

Terms:

The "VOICE OF ISRAEL," published semi-monthly and delivered in the City to Subscribers, by Carriers—
 Per Month..... 25 cts.
 Per Year, in advance..... \$3 00

A few advertisements will be inserted at fair rates.

L. KAPLAN & S. SOLOMONS, PROPRIETORS.

LOUIS KAPLAN,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
 OFFICE, Room No. 26, Merchants' Exchange.

M. WEISS, PUBLISHER, 511 Sacramento Street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received, duly acknowledged, and if meritorious, accepted and liberally paid for.

COMMUNICATIONS, to receive attention, should be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a pledge of good faith.

We do not, of course, endorse the opinions of our correspondents and contributors, although feeling it a duty to be liberal as to the use of our columns.

Address all communications to

"VOICE OF ISRAEL,"

Room No. 26, Merchants' Exchange, or
 Box 2065 Post-Office, San Francisco.

February 25th.....	פרשת תולדות
March 4th.....	החג והפסח
" 6th.....	הענין אחר
" 7th.....	שירי
" 8th.....	שירי

San Francisco: Friday, February 24, 1871.

NOTICE.

On the 2d of December, 1870, we disposed of the proprietorship—the name, good will, and assets, of the "VOICE OF ISRAEL"—to LOUIS KAPLAN and SEIXAS SOLOMONS, who have been long and favorably known as residents of San Francisco. They propose to issue the paper semi-monthly (for the present), and will steadfastly endeavor to so conduct its columns as to merit the support of a reasonable portion of the community; and by a continued series of moral, intellectual, and conservative articles, (contributed and selected) render it a welcome visitor in the family circle.

M. WEISS.

In assuming the proprietorship and business management of the paper, we shall steadfastly endeavor to carry out the views above expressed.

LOUIS KAPLAN, } Proprietors.
 SEIXAS SOLOMONS, }

LOUIS KAPLAN, BUSINESS MANAGER,
 OFFICE, Room No. 26, Merchants' Exchange.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The incorporators of the "Orphan Asylum and Home" held a meeting on the 19th instant, and elected the following Trustees: Jacob Greenebaum, Louis Kaplan, Simon Epstein, J. Cerf, B. Rothschild, Seixas Solomons, Alex. L. Badt, D. B. Wolf, Joseph Bien, Jacob M. Cohen, F. Topf, Louis Schwartz, H. Schrier, L. Wertheimer, Herman Kozminsky, Julius Jacobs, M. Kalmuk, and adjourned.

The Trustees held a meeting thereafter, for the purpose of electing officers. The following were duly elected: President, Jacob Greenebaum; Vice President, Louis Kaplan; Treasurer, Jules Cerf; Recording and Financial Secretary, Alex. L. Badt.

[This is a marked compliment to Mr. Badt. While, as journalists, we can not condescend to "newspaper warfare," nor is it proper or necessary (under existing circumstances) that we should; yet when an individual in private life, holding no public office, is attacked *ex parte*, and has the genuine courage and dignity to remain silent; so far as publicly answering such attack, especially over a *nom de plume*, it becomes the imperative duty of a paper such as we hope, nay, we believe ours is conceded to be, to offer a remark. It certainly does not seem as though the gentleman's integrity and honor are matters of question.]

Truth may be blamed, but never shamed.

MOSES, OUR LAW-GIVER.

NUMBER III.

"How could there be light before and without the sun?" Well, this once proved a difficult question for solution. Satisfied on other and impregnable grounds of the truth of the sacred narrative, the believers in Genesis felt that the query admitted of an answer: but, till Science came to the rescue, such answers as they attempted were more ingenious than satisfying. The difficulty, however, has vanished, and our great Law-Giver's "narrative"—no longer on this point a subject of cavil—is found to be in perfect harmony with the doctrines of modern science.

Moses, through inspiration, anticipated our tardy discoveries. Relating that light was created before the sun appeared, he represents it as an element existing independently of that luminary. A fact indisputable, and that all now admit; light being the undulations of an exceedingly subtle and elastic ether pervading all space, and exhibiting itself under certain conditions, like other simples, in the concentrated forms we know as electricity, fire, the sun, and stars.

Ages before the telescope was invented, or Galileo and Newton had turned it on the starry heavens, to lose themselves in a fog of now-expiring absurdities, from which Genesis would have saved them—ages before anatomists and geologists tried to wrest from fossils and deep strata the secrets of nature, and arrived naturally, "with sweat and fury," at the sapient conclusions doomed, like our Astronomy, sooner or later to die, as we have seen—ages before the birth of that true science which, based upon experience, reason, and experiment, is ever apt to expose the vagaries of dreamers and theorists—did Moses lift for man the veil from the mysteries of Creation, giving us the origin, order of succession, and laws of its various phenomena, in perfect accord with the most reliable physics of our day. In view of these facts, is it too much to say, that as he was the first, so also was he the greatest philosopher—nay, more—the greatest Seer, (inspired or not, as you please) Leader, and Law-Giver the world has yet possessed?

Let us now view him as a Patriot. There are those who do not believe in patriotism—treating it as some of our popular novelists, whose works are appropriately called "works of fiction," do religion. Unable to understand religion, they can only caricature it. Whenever they represent any of their characters as pious, or, as Burns would say, "unco gude," that person they invariably paint either as a fool or a hypocrite—as weak or wicked. If, in excuse, they say that they paint from life, and describe religious people as they find them, we might reply that they have been very *unfortunate* in their company; and that, as is usual with men of their type, they must have been much more familiar with the lees than the wine of that innate enthusiasm called religion.

But their disparagement of those who make a marked profession of piety may be otherwise accounted for. Feeling that they themselves would be hypocrites were they to make a strict profession, they judge others by themselves. Nor are they singular in the use of so

false a canon. Profligates do not believe in the existence of virtue—regarding it in others as a mere pretense; as nothing but paint to hide the repulsive aspect of vice. Neither do rogues believe in honesty, nor the selfish in generosity. And in truth, life will furnish these skeptics with proofs enough of the insincerity of profession. They can point triumphantly to politicians—one instance out of many—seek their own aggrandizement when talking loudest of "our country, its liberties, its honor, and its vital interests." Is it, therefore, any wonder that men who are void of a single spark of patriotism in their own breasts should doubt its existence in others?

The lofty patriotism of the poet may be merely the sentimentalism of song, but Moses was the type of a true patriot. Let us recur to the period in which his patriotism first shone forth. Neither his rank, as the adopted son of Pharaoh's daughter and probable successor to her father's throne, nor his "education as a prince of Egypt," nor the pride, and pomp, and pleasures of a palace, had made him "ashamed of his race," or indifferent to their cruel sufferings. His brave mother, in her assumed character of a nurse, had probably told her boy the story of his people and their wrongs; pledging him to fidelity, and sowing in his young heart the seeds of that piety and patriotism which afterward marked his career. Though apparently dormant for forty years, (as has often happened) the seed "a mother's hand sowed," at length sprang up. He began to feel and take a deep interest in his people. Their sufferings robbed him of sleep at night, and engrossed his thoughts by day. The train, so to speak, was laid, and it needed but the spark of an accident for an explosion. This was not long wanting.

Concealing his object, he had gone "out to his brethren to look on their burdens," when it chanced that an Egyptian was smiting a Hebrew. He looked—he felt every blow that fell on the poor crouching slave. The fatal hour had come. Plucking off the mask which had for awhile concealed his secret, he flung himself into the fray; and, bestirring his prostrate compatriot, with flashing eye, "faced the Egyptian and smote him dead." He risks life, safety, riches, honors, rank, and perhaps a crown—all to right the wrongs of a bleeding man whom his piety recognized a child of God, and his patriotism, a countryman and a brother. He had chosen his path—the title of son of the King's daughter—the allurements of a (future) crown were as naught; he would rather suffer affliction with his people—"the people of God." Unlike many who, yielding to the generous impulses of youth, espouse the cause of the wronged, and fight their first battles under the flag of liberty, but in maturer years, or old age, live to desert it, Moses, henceforth, never swerved from the good path he had chosen. He pursued it onward to his grave with a pure, unselfish patriotism that neither time nor ingratitude could abate. If ever man was tempted to abandon a cause which he had undertaken it was he. Why should he have entered on it—leaving his happy home and the quiet hills of Midian, to cast himself on a sea of troubles? Other actors have been compelled to withdraw from the theatre

of life where they had won renown; other benefactors have had to complain of public ingratitude; and under the impulse of a temporary madness, other nations have brought their truest patriots to the scaffold. But, for forty long years, what reward, other than abuse, murmurs, opposition, and unjust suspicion, did Moses receive from those for whom he had rejected the most splendid advantages—had made costliest sacrifices? If patriotism is to be rewarded, not only by the wrongs it bears, but by the sacrifices it makes, he stands far ahead of all whose deeds grateful nations have commemorated in monumental marble, or poets have enshrined in song.

Take, for example, his marvelously generous and self-sacrificing conduct at Sinai, when the idolatry of Israel had well nigh drawn upon the people the lightning of Divine wrath.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

IMMORTALITY, AS JEWISH DOCTRINE.

[CONTRIBUTED BY J. R. BRANDON.]

There is a verse in Psalms which would seem, at first sight, to suggest a doctrine quite opposite to that of the soul's immortality, and which has, no doubt, created such impression in the minds of many. Indeed to those unfamiliar with the Hebrew text, where the solution of the apparent difficulty may be found, it must often have proved a stumbling-block.

The verses containing the difficulty and solution to which I refer are in the 146th Psalm, and are thus rendered in the English version.

"While I live I will praise the Lord, I will sing praises unto my God while I have any being.
 "Put not your trust in princes, nor in the son of man, in whom there is no help.
 "His breath goeth forth, he returneth to his earth, on that very day his thoughts perish.
 "Happy is he who hath the God of Jacob for his help, whose hope is in the Lord his God."

The following explanation, which has suggested itself to my mind, may not be uninteresting to your readers. It is one which seems to me not only to remove the doubt awakened by the words, "on that very day his thoughts perish," but to convert the whole quotation into as beautiful a lesson of the soul's future life as we find in Scripture. It should be first observed that the Psalmist is not speaking of man, or the life of man, but is comparing the confidence placed in *princes* with confidence in God. The word "nor," then, should not be in text; but, the words "in the son of man" are meant to refer to a prince as such.

Turning to the Hebrew text, we find the words rendered, "while I have any being" to be בְּעֵינִי (from the root עָיַן—again); thus, literally reading, "in my again" (life, understood, of which mention has just been made). The text thus reading, "I will praise the Lord בְּרֵי, in my (this) life, I will sing praises unto my God בְּעֵינִי, in my again" (future life).

This use of these two different words clearly indicates, I think, the writer's intention to distinguish one life from the other.

Then, making his comparison between a confidence in princes and a trust in God, the Psalmist says: "Put not your trust in princes, in the son of man, in whom is no salvation."

And why not? Let us ask first for what is it that men trust in princes? for favors, for advancements, for honors, etc. Vain is the trust, says the Psalmist—"his breath goeth forth, he returneth to his dust, on that day אֲשֶׁר־יִפְּרֹץ his plans, his projects (for our welfare), perish."

Another verse, the mistranslation of which is equally suggestive of the idea that life ceases at the grave occurs in

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the 115th Psalm, thus rendered in the English Bible: "The dead praise not the Lord, nor they who go down in the silent grave;" who reading this would imagine that the teaching was of the immortality of the soul? and yet a careful examination of the Hebrew text will discover it to be so. Referring to the context we find the Psalmist addressing the house of Israel, the house of Aaron, and all who venerate the Lord. After speaking of God's mindfulness toward them all, he continues:

לא המרים יהללדוה, ולא כל ירדו רומה.
Which literally translated is, "not the dead praise the Lord, and not all going down to the silent" (grave, understood). The word *all* is not given in the translation, and yet how important is it to the sense, and how, implying as it does, that some of those so going down do praise Him, it changes the meaning.

All who go down to the silent grave do not praise Him, and the dead do not. We have here two separate classes spoken of, and they are not intended, evidently, to express the same. Who are then the dead, if not those who go down to the silent grave, all of whom do not praise the Lord?

We can only understand by the word as used in this connection, either those not included among them whom the Psalmist is addressing as those who fear the Lord, and whom he likens to the idols of their worship, "Having mouths, yet speaking not, having ears and hearing not, and having no utterance in their throat," or those among the class going down to the grave who do not praise Him. That there are some so going down who do continue to praise Him, (thus further illustrating the meaning of the verse first noticed: "I will sing praises unto God בְּעֵדִי, in my again," or future life) is evidenced by the succeeding and concluding verse, "And we, i. e., (they) who fear the Lord (before addressed), will bless the Lord, from hence forth and for evermore. Halleluyah! It is difficult to imagine how they who fear the Lord can praise Him for evermore, unless they are included in the implied exception contained in the word *all*, omitted in the translation.

The singular fact that the Hebrew text conveys a doctrine totally at variance with the English version—the one opening to us the glorious light of the future life, while the other speaks of darkness only beyond the grave—reminds one forcibly of the pillar of cloud guiding Israel on his way:

יְרֵד עֲנֵן וְהַחֹשֶׁךְ יִכָּסֶה אֶת הָאָרֶץ.
"It was a cloud and darkness to them, but it gave light by night to these;" and would suggest to us, as Israelites, the lesson to cultivate diligently the study of that language in which the oracles of God are clothed, and the spirit of which, as we see in this instance, may be entirely lost by a translation, or, worse than that, be changed from an angel of light into a spirit of darkness.

In connection with this subject of the immortality of the soul as Jewish doctrine, I would here notice a most suggestive and pregnant Hebrew expression, which speaks volumes in support of the doctrine.

The expression I refer to is doubtless a figure of speech, but as Grindon remarks in his beautiful work on "Life, its Nature, Varieties, and Phenomena," "Figures of speech, rightly so called, are the profoundest texts Philosophy can start from." It is that, signifying, for ever and ever, עַד הָעוֹלָם עַד הָעוֹלָם, literally, from world unto world.

What an infinite future of progress for the soul do the words suggest!!

If, as has been sometimes charged, the Jewish Scriptures do not expressly teach the doctrine of immortality, the reason would seem to be that such teaching was unnecessary where the very instincts of the people, as expressed in their language, seem intuitively to give them the knowledge, or as much of such knowledge as it was deemed necessary by a wise Providence that man should possess.

Juvenile Department.

PRIZE.

We offer a prize of a valuable set of books for a short local story suitable for our paper. Competitors must be between the ages of Twelve and Sixteen, will sign a "nom de plume," and send their manuscript in (written on one side of the paper only) by the first of May next. Each package to enclose a sealed envelope, containing the real name, age, and address of the author; said envelope not to be opened until after the prize shall have been awarded. This will ensure impartiality. Several competent gentlemen have consented to act as a committee. In due time, their names will be announced.

Proprietors "VOICE OF ISRAEL."

RESPONSES TO NUMBER IX.

To the Charade by "Genevieve we have received the correct answer, which is, "ADAM AND EVE." From "M. Z." "Pupil Confirmation Class." "Little Coz." "Prude," "Philly," "S. T. L." "Tillie," "Legal Tender," "Benjamin," "L. D. C." "M. E. L.—in a Hurry," and "X. X. X." and "Rebecca" gives "Adam, Eve"—probably in a hurry, and without the word *and*. Rebecca—child—you are not the only one that scribbles off a reply intended for a paper and never takes a moment to reflect or review.

EDITORS VOICE ISRAEL:—I offer for your consideration the inclosed Charade, and shall, at leisure, trespass upon your interesting columns by sending for insertion a short communication in response to "Lahtnesor."

Yours, with respect,

"ONYCHA."

NUMBER X.

CHARADE.—By Onycha.—My whole is composed of three words. My first every man, woman, and child has possessed, children never forget, and what the heart of every little orphan yearns for. My second is of ten letters, and almost continuously used in conversation. My third every man seeks—yet nations, seemingly, care little for it. It is, however, the perfect blessing of the household, church, and state. Relative to my letters: I would say that my third and fourth is me, and nobody else. My sixth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh, is seen in every mirror at night-time if you have good light. My first, second, seventh, and eighth keep up the spirit under all circumstances. My ninth, tenth, and eleventh often brings a smile to many of our papa's faces—would that it was never made, neither it nor its kind. My whole is the name of an association and the title of a place whither we go with sorrow and return feeling happy that we have been and performed a duty.

NUMBER XI.

CONUNDRUM.—By Styx.—When is a lot of corn like a corner-lot?

NUMBER XII.

CONUNDRUM.—By L. C.—What musical instrument describes a miserable tavern?

SAN FRANCISCO, February 20th, 1871.

PROPRIETORS VOICE OF ISRAEL:

GENTLEMEN:—I ought to say I insist upon a small space in your next number, in order to reply to "Lahtnesor," (he acts sensibly, doesn't he, in using a *feather-name* instead of one of his second or third names?) but I will say, please—aye, do pray be so kind and give me a chance. [Why should we not, Tillie?] Now, this Mr. Lahtnesor writes that I give him a poor chance to find out who I am. Does he give me any better opportunity to know who he is? Besides, what is it to him? I gave my views—although I see they were somewhat misapprehended; they were certainly misconceived by that *nom de plume* young gentlemen—(Oh, don't we girls wish he'd grow a little bigger, and we become older, and he court one of us and propose—and wouldn't we say "No!"—and wouldn't we—

Now I wish to assure you and your readers—all except my young gentleman antagonist, "Lahtnesor"—that I do not believe I will suffer for "such perfect nonsense." [Tillie, "Lahtnesor" said "absurd language;" had it been "nonsense," it would not have been inserted, nor would he probably have noticed it by a reply.] My parents have not implanted it in my mind; and my friends will have no reason to dread the consequences, and At the proper time I shall devote a portion of time to *superintending the cuisine*, and if ever I am married, I shall not be afraid to tuck up my sleeves, pin up my skirts, and "ho!" to the drudgery, should my husband's position require it at any time. To conclude, and drop "Lahtnesor" like (doubtless I will have to, during married life, many) a hot potato, I will say, that in the meantime I shall cultivate my music, drawing, etc., which you will concede, after marriage, a young wife has very little opportunity of doing. Therefore, I say as before: Time enough to learn housekeeping and drudgery when one has to do it.

Yours,

TILLIE.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 21st, 1871.

EDITORS VOICE OF ISRAEL:—I have perceived in almost every issue of your little sheet, notices of elections in literary societies composed (recognizing their names) of our youthful co-religionists. It seems to me that there must be either a great many such societies, or else they hold their elections very often. In either case, it looks very much as though the main object of the members is to see their names in print, as officers. This is not a very laudable ambition, certainly, but one which is, nevertheless, not confined to youth of the ages I suppose these to be.

Now, as a man of mature age (an old fogey, these youngsters may presume to call me) and of varied experience in such matters, will you allow me, through your columns, to address a few words to these young members of young literary associations.

My young friends, your motives are good—your intentions praiseworthy—even your wish to be all officers is innocent enough, but beware of mistaking vanity for ambition. What is the professed object of your organization—mutual improvement and the cultivation of a literary taste? Very good—but if you only study to recite a piece or sing a song before an audience at your periodical installations, your improvement will not be permanent, nor will your association be of long life. It certainly seems that all aim to become Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurers, and Librarians—the latter office a sinecure—easy times keeping a register of volumes donated or delivered for reading! As soon as you have passed the chairs of distinction (?) you will lose interest in the association, and, with no higher end in view, it will soon pass away, as so many kindred organizations are certainly doing.

If you really wish to prosper in your undertaking, select such of your members as are particularly qualified for the positions, and the rest of you turn your attention to self-improvement, and let us see the result in an article contributed occasionally—say to the VOICE OF ISRAEL. No doubt, if such is at all fair, the Editors will be kind enough to lend you space for that purpose. In fact, there is a department expressly for you—excellent for *practice*—which, you know, makes perfect—and after awhile you may become so proficient that you might command editorial space. Above all things, do not, every six or three months, occupy a third of a column with the names of the newly-elected officers—announcement of installation ceremonies, and lots of surface-matter, but half the same space with a pointed essay—a spirited review of a literary work you may have been reading, or a short article on a topic of juvenile interest, and thus oblige your literary friend—from Telegraph and Rincon Hills—

NORVAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 22d, 1871.

DEAR EDITORS OF THE VOICE OF ISRAEL:—While seeing a policeman the other evening, on our way homeward from a children's party, (and you must be aware you do not often meet them) the following conundrum was formed, as it were, in my mind. "Why is a person when in the vicinity of a policeman nearer heaven?"

By the by, I offer you this, and perhaps you may consider it worthy of insertion: In our school, the other day, the teacher of the tenth grade, after receiving a little boy claimed to be six years old by his father, who had just introduced him, taking his name down, asked, "What is your father's name?" "Oh! uarn," he instantly replied, "you needn't write his name; he is too old to go to this school; he goes every day to a big school—to learn how to kill." "To kill, do you say?" "Yes, marm; he's learning to be a slaughterer—at the Protero." Considerably relieved, the sheepish faces of the innocent lambs present quickly changed, and with a merry laugh the teacher rang the bell.

Yours,

But please (in your paper) sign

BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

STOCKTON STREET, 22d February, 1871.

PUBLISHER VOICE OF ISRAEL.—DEAR SIR:—I presume you won't refuse to print occasionally some smart sayings of the little folks. If so, I offer this: My brother (six years old) wished to send a valentine to a little girl in the neighborhood. I showed him where to print her name on the envelope, and then said, "Now mark Number—Stockton Street, just here." Giving me a glance of superior wisdom, he exclaimed, "Oh, pshaw! don't you s'pose she knows where she lives?"

"CERENA."

BURIAL GROUND.—The Jewish Burial Ground of Petaluma will shortly be surrounded by a new and substantial fence, and other improvements are contemplated. The few Israelites there are alive to the necessity of taking proper care of so sacred a spot.

B'nai B'rith Department.

בְּרִית הַחַיִּים הַשְּׂלֵמִים

CONSTITUTION GRAND LODGE.

While in our previous issue we referred to the unusual mode of procedure of our talented and energetic brother, Julius Bien, of New York, the President of the Executive Committee of the Constitution Grand Lodge, in revising the Ritual, and while we must take decided issue against him upon many of the points raised and so very ingeniously argued; we have, as already indicated, a great deal to say in praise. If any one in the Order is qualified to speak with a degree of certainty as to what the Order has from its infancy arrived at—what opposition it had to conquer thus far and position it occupies at the present day, that person is Bro. Bien, and while we are among the first who would animadvert upon that which appears to us censurable, we are by no means the last to bestow praise when properly deserved. We can not show more clearly our regard for the Brother than by reproducing a portion of the Report, which will be read with interest. After giving an outline of the historical development of the organization of the Order, it is proper that something of its aim, tendency, and objects be known, the more so as it has been the subject of speculation on the part of the people, who neither comprehend its purpose nor its spirit.

"The object of the Order is to educate its members to a thorough understanding of their duties and their position in life, teach them to seek and find their happiness in the performance of their duties, and to impress on their minds the appreciation of the nobler objects of human existence.

"Self-reliance and self-dependence are the first stern and difficult lessons inculcated, and our institutions of benevolence tend exclusively in this direction. The Order has not the function to extend charity indiscriminately to the improvident—the beggar of habit; on the contrary, it attempts, by the pursuit of a well understood system, to make charity unnecessary. Its funds are the savings of its members, contributed in equal shares on co-operative principles, and from which to draw in case of need, is a right guaranteed by law. It will, therefore, be readily understood that any diversion of these funds from their legal purposes is a gross injustice and a grievous wrong. The Order teaches benevolence toward all mankind; it encourages and fosters the humane sentiments which prompt us to help and to aid the distressed, wherever and whenever they appeal to our sympathies. But it must be our special and separate action, independent of and without recourse to the funds collected of the members of the Order for their own use, and no skillfully directed appeals nor sophistical arguments should ever influence us to act unjustly, and to apply the funds of the Order to other than their legitimate purposes.

"The system of co-operation has been applied in different Districts on a more extended scale, with very happy results. The insufficiency of the support heretofore given to the widows and orphans of deceased brethren has led to the adoption of a plan for District Endowment Funds. With a small contribution from each member of the District, in case of death, a considerable sum is secured to the widow and orphans. Without feeling it burdensome, the members of the first District have within one year paid out the sum of \$40,000 in this manner. A great improvement on the old, it is to be hoped that this new method will be generally introduced, and when thoroughly tested, its benefits enlarged and diffused possibly by a consolidation of all the Districts.

"But our duties do not end here. The widows and orphans of the Order must be our constant care; every District should follow the noble example of District No. 2, and erect as soon as practicable, or at least support, an asylum for their orphans, accompanied or followed by a home for the aged and infirm. The assistance given to sick brethren at present is entirely inadequate to its purpose, and a change has become necessary. Great good, without additional efforts, could be accomplished on the same basis as the District Endowment Funds.

"Keeping in constant view the demands rightly and urgently made on us, and which to satisfy is our foremost duty, it requires no further argument to show that the Lodge funds are a sacred trust, which must not be violated under any circumstances.

"It is true that the Order could gain greater notoriety, or what is generally called popularity, by participating in schemes and projects which, from time to time, command public attention and sympathy, either from their real merit or from the artful manner in which they are placed before the people. Such a course has been recommended and insisted on more than once. But it is equally true that the good sense of the brethren and their intuitive feeling of right and justice, has frustrated all such attempts. We seek no notoriety—do not court popular favor. We are satisfied to let our precepts and examples quietly impress our fellow-men; the good we accomplish will outweigh and outlive the barren and ephemeral plaudits of an unthinking multitude.

"It is, however, as an element of civilization, as a powerful organization in aid of the pro-

gressive ideas of the age, that the Order claims its distinctive character.

"In its declaration of principles, the first of which proclaims that 'All men are brothers, sons of one God, vested with the same inalienable rights,' are laid down the fundamental truths upon which the happiness of the human race is based, the clear outlines of the great religion of the world, destined at some future day to unite all mankind in the bonds of universal brotherhood.

"In many thousands the Order has united; all shades of religious and political opinions and prejudices are represented, all grades of education and intellect; yet they live in harmony, work together in unison for great ideas and principles, and demonstrate, practically, that the glorious future of a united humanity is more than the dream of an utopian philanthropist.

"Without appealing to the prejudices of any class or sect; without holding out inducements that would bring to its doors the indolent, the ambitious or adventurous, its expansion during the comparatively short time of its existence has been remarkable, and it is noteworthy that with its earnest serious work, appealing primarily to the mature mind, it has not failed to attract the young men, with their noble impulses, the freshness and warmth of their enthusiasm—the hope of the future.

"As a school of education to prepare its members for the trials and duties of life and its nobler aspirations, it sends them forth missionaries of industry, benevolence, and brotherly love; and while it does not follow them into the outer world, yet its influence is plainly perceptible wherever it has taken root, and a higher moral standard, more kindly social relations, intellectual development, and an improved condition in worldly affairs, follow in its wake. The origin of many of the most progressive and benevolent institutions can be traced clearly to its instrumentality.

"This principle of activity will be found the safeguard for the preservation and perpetuity of the Order; let it step out from its true course and permit itself to be used for the furtherance of any object not strictly within its legitimate sphere, and its usefulness will be impaired, its progress obstructed, its destruction will be inevitable.

"Let us, therefore, watch with jealous care over our noble Order; let us keep afar all that could disturb its peace, its beautiful harmony, and crush with all the force at our command, every attempt to introduce elements of strife and discord into our midst.

"The greatest and noblest of men have lived and died in the sacred labor of improving the condition of the human family, of removing the barriers that divide the children of God, of promoting intelligence, knowledge and virtue—to bring forth the divine in man.

"Our Order has no other object.

"Confined yet to a class and a country, it will and must expand, will spread to other climes and draw within its magic circle of common brotherhood all who will comprehend that there is but one humanity, one Father to all; and that in the pursuit of good works, benevolent deeds and enlightenment of the mind, no distinction whatever need nor ought to exist.

"Let us stand together, brethren, a unit for our holy purpose; a purpose the highest for which men can strive, which will lead us safely through all dangers and difficulties, and strengthen us through life with hope and peace."

BURNING OF THE LINCOLN SCHOOL-HOUSE.

The burning of the Lincoln School-house—early on the morning of the 22d—the finest edifice of the sort in San Francisco, costing nearly \$100,000, and accommodating over 1,000 pupils, is a circumstance to be particularly lamented at this time, when the finances of the Department are in an embarrassed condition, and it is with great difficulty that new accommodations for pupils can be provided. Fortunately, the destruction was not complete. The building can be restored for \$20,000 or \$25,000. The building has been for some time uninsured. It is supposed that the fire was the result of incendiary.

YOUNG ISRAEL.—This little periodical, edited and published by the Orphans in the N. Y. Asylum, has enlisted the sympathies of many friends. The other evening, Past Grand Nasi Abh Kaplan, in addressing Pacific Lodge, No. 48, I. O. B. B., referred to this new publication, and then and there, twelve members subscribed and paid a year's subscription in advance. Amson Goldsmith, Esq., in a recent visit to the Religious School of the "Temple Emanu-El" distributed a number of copies of the first issue, among the pupils of the more advanced classes, and undoubtedly the fruits will be shown shortly by a large subscription-list handed to the gentleman, for transmission to the East.

DONATION TO THE ASYLUM.

The Messenger, in mentioning California matters, says: "The Orphan Asylum in San Francisco is not yet erected, but it is confidently hoped that it will be a living institution before 1872. By a unanimous vote, the Grand Lodge voted away its General Fund, amounting to \$12,000, to be placed in the hands of the Asylum Trustees. This is very liberal on their part, and goes far to prove that Jewish associations do not always hold with tenacity to funds accumulated without any purpose." Steps have been taken to secure an "Endowment Fund" in the district. There are 13 Lodges, with about 1,000 members."

BIRTHS.

LEVY, NATHAN.—In this city, Feb. 3, twin daughters. DANNEBAUM, JOSEPH.—In Gilroy, Feb. 5, a son. MOSES, HENRY A.—In Sacramento, Feb. 11, a daughter. FRANKEL, L. B.—In this city, Feb. 12, a son. GOODMAN, FRANK.—In this city, Feb. 15, a son. ISRAELSKY, J.—In Napa, Feb. 15, a son. MEYERSTEIN, M.—In this city, Feb. 20, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SELIG, ISAAC, to FREDERICK SIMON.—In this city, Feb. 5, by Rev. Dr. A. J. Messing. BLOOM, MEYER, of San Jose, to LEAH ISAACS, of San Francisco.—In this city, Feb. 12, by Rev. Z. Neustadt. LEVY, RAPHAEL, to JOHANNA BIRNBERG.—In Sacramento, Feb. 12, by Rev. H. Loewenthal. OFFENHEIMER, CHARLES, (of Port Vale) to ISABELLA FRANK, youngest daughter of Captain Isaac Frank (of San Francisco) at the residence of the Bride's brother-in-law, H. L. LEVY, Esq.—In this city, February 19th, by Rev. Dr. Elkan Cohn.

DEATHS.

NEWBURN, GUSTAVE.—In Petaluma, Feb. 5th, aged 6 years and 5 months—second son of Edward and Fanny Newburn. HIRSH, FANNY.—In this city, Feb. 11, aged 42 years—wife of Joseph Hirsch. HEYMAN, HENRY.—In this city, Feb. 14, aged 43 years—a native of Prussia. WIENER, ABRAHAM.—In this city, Feb. 15, aged 42 years—a native of Prussia.

NUCLEUS HOUSE,

CORNER MARKET AND THIRD STREET.

D. STERN, PROPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE above named commodious and elegantly furnished House respectfully announces to the public that he has

REDUCED THE PRICE

Of Single as well as Suites of Rooms.

Families visiting the city will find at the Nucleus all the comforts of a home. Attached to the house is a Restaurant, kept on the European plan. Guests can be accommodated with meals at their rooms, if so desired.

Jan13tf

JACOB LEVY, 214 SANSOME STREET, Has the pleasure of informing his friends and patrons that he has re-opened his establishment, after having it thoroughly renovated, and will endeavor, as heretofore, to afford all the essentials so necessary in a well regulated establishment.

He will be pleased to see all his old customers, and promises to leave nothing undone to promote their comfort.

Feb10tf

PRIVATE BOARDING.

SINGLE GENTLEMEN, ALSO Families, can be accommodated with First-class Board and Rooms, on very moderate terms.

For particulars, inquire of MRS. NEWMAN, No. 23 Stockton Street, bet. Market and O'Farrell Streets.

Feb10-3m

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND

AND 500,000 PEOPLE INDORSE

DR. HENLEY'S CELEBRATED IXL BITTERS.

THE BEST LIVER REGULATOR KNOWN.—EVERY Family should have a bottle in the house. Belief to all dyspepsia. A most pleasant Tonic and Appetizer. The unprecedented success our Bitters have met with on this Coast, and the numerous calls for the same from the East, has induced us to open a house in Chicago, and thousands of bottles are sent daily to all parts of the States, and the

"CALIFORNIA IXL BITTERS."

(Under which name they are sold there) are rapidly growing in general favor, and supplanting in most cases all other tonics and beverages. The unprejudiced success our Bitters have met with on this Coast, and the numerous calls for the same from the East, has induced us to open a house in Chicago, and thousands of bottles are sent daily to all parts of the States, and the

H. EPSTEIN & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 518 Front St., San Francisco.

No. 7 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Jan27-6m

DR. C. E. BLAKE, DENTIST,

would announce to his former Patients and Hebrew friends, that having returned from the East, he has resumed the practice of his Profession. The superiority of his former operations are now surpassed; patients who now desire his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES will find his office and Laboratory complete in all the modern improvements in the Dental Art. A new style of Rolled Gold fillings are the most beautiful of any operation ever performed on teeth; in the Laboratory, Artificial Teeth mounted on PYROXYLINE PLATES, please and give more satisfaction to patients, and wear longer than any other material; their exquisite beauty, the great Ease and Comfort in which they are worn is perceptible at once; in no case have patients failed to approve or give their fullest endorsement for a plate made of PYROXYLINE.

Office No. 30 Kearny Street, San Francisco. [Jan13-3m]

DR. M. ROCKMAN, PHYSICIAN,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR, Office, No. 30 Kearny Street, bet. Market and Post. Office hours, from 9 to 10 A.M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock P.M. Residence, 234 1/2 Sixth Street, bet. Mission and Howard.

The Members of the First Hebrew Ladies' Ben't Society, " " " Chebra Brith Shalom, " " " Obabath Zion, and " " " Beth Abraham.

Will please take notice that I have been elected attending Physician for the above Societies, and will be found at my office at the hours above mentioned, or at private Residence.

Jan13tf DR. M. ROCKMAN.

EUREKA! EUREKA!

THE MOST COMPLETE COOKING APPARATUS NOW in use is the

EUREKA RANGE.

Possesses all the latest and best improvements. For sale by

LOCKE & MONTAGUE, 112 and 114 Battery Street, San Francisco.

N. GRAY & CO., UNDERTAKERS,

No. 641 SACRAMENTO STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny. Sole Agents for Barstow's Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

Dec30tf

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Etc.

GREY & BRANDON, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW, Northwest corner Merchant and Montgomery streets, second floor. Legal business in all its branches promptly and carefully attended to. dec30tf

W. C. P. WHITING, JOS. NAPHTALY, PAUL NEUMANN.

WHITING, NAPHTALY & NEUMANN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW, No. 430 California street, [over the office of Falkner, Bell & Co.] dec30tf

H. L. JOACHIMSEN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

South-west Cor. Montgomery and Clay Streets, Wells' Building, Rooms 16 and 17, San Francisco.

Deutscher Advokat.

Jan13tf

JACOB BENJAMIN, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, San Francisco, No. 430 California street, over the office of Falkner, Bell & Co. Jan13-3m

R. R. PROVINCE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Northwest corner of Washington and Kearny Streets, San Francisco. Jan27-6m

JARBOE, HARRISON & ROBINSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 19 Express Building, Northeast corner Montgomery and California Streets, San Francisco. Jan27-6m

WATCHES & JEWELRY,

J. W. TUCKER AND COMPANY, Northwest corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, RUBIES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, &c.

Our Stock comprises the finest goods ever offered in this market—not surpassed by any establishment throughout the United States.

We manufacture and import direct, and warrant our goods to be as represented.

PLATED WARE—Full assortment of Gorham & Co.'s and Rogers' Smith & Co.'s Plated Ware constantly on hand and for sale at lowest prices.

Dec30tf

BRAVERMAN & LEVY, IMPORTERS and Dealers in FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE AND PLATED WARE.

119 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths. Feb10-3m

ADOLPHE HIRSCHMAN, CHRONOMETER AND WATCHMAKER, Importer of

Fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry of every description, and Silver ware.

No. 133 Kearny St., [new side] bet. Sutter and Post, San Francisco.

Watches carefully repaired. Jan27tf

STATIONERS, Etc.

JOHN G. HODGE & CO., IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, PLAYING CARDS, FINE CUTLERY, Etc.,

327, 329 and 331 Sansome Street, corner of Sacramento. Banks, Insurance Offices, and Counting Houses supplied at lowest prices. Jan13tf

FRANK & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE JOBBERS OF

STATIONERY, Blank Books, Manila and Straw Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags; Note, Letter, Foolscap, Bill and Legal Cap Papers; Twines, School Books, Albums, Playing Cards, Etc.

BINDING AND PRINTING AT LOW RATES. N.E. cor. Sansome and Sacramento Streets, San Francisco. New York Office, 433 Broome Street. Dec30

ANTIQUARIAN BOOK STORE.

I. N. CHOYNSKI, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN OLD AND NEW BOOKS, STATIONERY, Etc., Etc., 146 Second Street, S. F. Jan13tf

A. SIMSON, STATIONER, BOOKSELLER AND NEWS DEALER, No. 34 Kearny Street, near Post.

The latest publications always on hand. Jan13-3m

REDEMPTION OF SAN FRANCISCO BONDS.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE City and County of San Francisco, of the issue named below, are hereby notified that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of said Bonds will receive sealed proposals for the surrender of any portion thereof, at the office of the City and County Treasury, City Hall, San Francisco, until 12 o'clock, noon, of

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1871.

The following amounts will be applied to the redemption of Bonds, viz:

Six per cent. Bonds, issue of 1855.....\$40,000

Six per cent. Bonds, issue of 1858.....50,000

Seven per cent. Bonds, issue of 1863.....50,000

San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Bonds.....25,000

Judgment Bonds of 1867.....15,000

School Bonds of 1870.....15,000

School Bonds of 1866-7.....15,000

\$210,500 Bidders will state at what rate they will surrender their Bonds for payment in United States gold coin, less coupons due. Each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of the Bonds offered, or their equivalent in coin or certified checks; and should the Bonds tendered not be presented within five days after the award, the next lowest bid will be accepted. No proposals above par will be entertained. Communications to be endorsed "Proposals for surrender of Bonds, issue of 18—"

By order of the Commissioner.

OTTO KLOPPENBURG, Treasurer.

Jan27-31

INSURANCE.

Germania Life Insurance Co.

243 & 295

BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BERNARD GATTEL, GENERAL AGENT.

S. W. Corner California and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DIRECTORS—L. E. Amsinck, H. R. Baltzer, I. Bernheimer, Ernst Brett, Elie Charlier, C. Godfrey Gunther, J. H. Hardt, Max Heidelberg, Julius Hess, Louis Jay, Frederick Kapp, Johannes Lienau, Edward Luckemeyer, Herman Marcuse, Charles Luling, Max Schaffer, Herman Rose, Frederick Schwendler, Joseph Seligman, L. J. Stiasny, Charles F. Tag, Gustav Theisen, Edward von der Heydt, Louis A. von Hoffman, D. Wallerstein, Otto Wesendonck, Hugo Wesendonck, Bernhard Westermann, John Westfall.

HUGO WESSENDONCK, President. FRED K. SCHWENDLER, Vice-President. CONSULS DOREMUS, Secretary.

CHAS. BERNACKI, M. D., Medical Examiner, Bowdoin, Labocoue, Barlow & McFarland, Attorneys and Counsel.

BERNARD GATTEL, General Agent, Southwest corner California and Montgomery sts. Feb10tf

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

A. S. ROSENBAUM & CO., IMPORTERS of fine Havana Cigars, Tobacco, etc.

S. E. cor. Clay and Battery Streets, San Francisco, Cal. A. S. ROSENBAUM & CO., No. 162 Water Street.....New York. Feb10-ly

H. KOZMINSKY, C. KOZMINSKY, Kozminsky & Bro., Importers of Havana Cigars and Tobacco, 322 Sansome Street, San Francisco. Feb10-6m

E. SICHEL, DEALER IN HAVANA CIGARS AND TOBACCO, Pantheon Saloon, 321 California Street, and corner Bush and Battery Streets.

Cigars by the Box or Thousand, at Jobbing Rates. Feb10

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—1871-2.

ALL PERSONS, CORPORATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, Companies, or Firms, in the City and County of San Francisco, are requested, either in person or by their proper representatives, to deliver, at the Assessor's Office, No. 22, City Hall, in the said city and county, before the SECOND MONDAY IN MARCH, 1871, a statement, under oath, of all Property, both Personal and Real, owned or claimed by him or them—or which is in his or their possession, or which is held or controlled by any other person in trust for or for the benefit of him or them.—Statutes 1862, page 57. Penalties, Statutes 1862, page 256.

LEVI ROSENER, Assessor. Feb10-3t

TO LET, OR FOR SALE.

THE TWO-AND-A-HALF STORY HOUSE, 734 POST Street, north side, bet. Jones and Leavenworth streets. Has twelve rooms, (exclusive of Bath-room and Laundry), with all the modern improvements. Location and view not surpassed. To a responsible tenant the rent will be reasonable. If rented, it will be withdrawn from sale. Feb10-2t*

WEIL BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WINES & LIQUORS, 213 Jackson Street.

All orders promptly attended to. Purchasers will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Feb10tf

PIONEER WOOLEN FACTORY WAREHOUSE. Warehouse—No. 115 Battery Street.

LEOPOLD CAHN, Manager. Feb10tf

C. C. KEENE, MANUFACTURER OF ACCORDIONS AND FLUTINAS, 105 Montgomery Street. First Premium.—Instruments sold and repaired. Roman Violin Strings of the best quality. Teacher of the Accordion. Feb10

W. C. WALDEN, (Agent), DRUGGIST and APOTHECARY, corner Dupont and Bush Streets, San Francisco.

Prescriptions made up in the best manner. Toilet articles of every description rates. Feb10-3m

TO FAMILIES—SANTA CLARA CRACKERS.—The Best in Use.—Beware of Imitations.

HEYWOOD & WIELAND BROS., Sole Agents, 224 Clay street. Dec30

THE FINEST WINES AND LIQUORS, Cordials, and Genuine Havana Cigars, at the old stand, the "IDENTICAL," south-east corner Sacramento and Battery streets.

BEN. SIMMONS, Manager.

Established in 1854, by Harry I. ISAACS, deceased, and the business carried on by the widow, Mrs. Isaacs. For the patronage heretofore bestowed the undersigned beg to thank their friends, and they would invite a continuance thereof during the future.

Families supplied at wholesale prices. COSHER Wines, Vinegar, etc., for Peasch. All orders duly attended to and delivered to any part of the city free of cost.

MRS. H. I. ISAACS, Proprietress. BEN. SIMMONS, Business Manager. Feb10-3m

"THE JEWISH MESSENGER."

PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY REV. S. M. ISAACS & SONS.

A High Toned Newspaper, devoted to the Advancement and Enlightenment of Israelites.

The Serials which appear in this Newspaper have obtained great popularity, and have been published in book form. A story of Jewish Life, called "THE SENIOR STUDENT," is contained in the current numbers.

Subscription, \$5.00 (currency) per year, payable in advance. Orders received by D. A. D'Ancona, authorized agent for San Francisco, at M. Weiss' Oriental Printing Office, 511 Sacramento street. Dec30-3m

BANKS & BANKERS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

CAPITAL (Paid up) \$5,000,000

D. O. Mills, President.
W. C. Ralston, Cashier.

Letters of Credit issued available throughout the United States, Europe, India, China, Japan, and Australia.

Exchange for sale on the principal Cities throughout the World.

dec30-6m

J. SELIGMAN & CO.—BANKERS—

No. 412 CALIFORNIA STREET, San Francisco.

EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS
Payable in Gold or Currency, on all the Principal Cities of the United States.

— ALSO: —

Bills of Exchange on the Principal Cities of Europe.

J. & W. Seligman, New York
Seligman, Hellman & Co., New Orleans
Seligman Brothers, London
Seligman Frères et Cie, Paris
Seligman & Stettin, Frankfurt A.-M.
Gebruder Meyer, Berlin.
dec30-6mCALIFORNIA TRUST COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO.Henry L. Davis, President.
D. W. C. Thomson, Cashier.

Bankers, Dealers in Exchange and Agent in Financial and Trust business.

Check accounts kept with Banks, Companies, Societies, Firms and Individuals, and interest allowed on average daily balance.

Interest Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on call and any fixed time, with interest from six to nine per cent. per year.

Collections made in this city and vicinity for Depositors, without charge, and in any part of the Pacific and Eastern States at cost.

Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers for sale on New York, available in any part of the United States, and Drafts furnished on Europe, China, etc., at lowest rates.

Premiums allowed on Eastern Exchange Gold notes, etc., and on funds placed to our credit in the First National Bank of New York.

Loans made on Bullion, Real Estate, Public Securities, Bonds, Local Stocks, Merchandise, Produce, and other good collaterals.

Strong Vaults and Safes for keeping valuable property and papers.

Open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. every business day in the year.

TRUSTEES:

H. H. Haight, John Currey, W. H. Sharp,
J. C. Johnson, Samuel Crim, C. W. Hathaway,
H. Barroilhet, J. H. Baird, M. Rosenbaum,
J. O. Eldridge, S. Heydenfeldt, H. L. Davis,
C. M. Plum, Wm. Blackwood, C. S. Hobbs,
Tyler Curtis.
dec30-tf

STOCK BROKERS,

F. REICHLING, J. M. SHOTWELL,
REICHLING & SHOTWELL, BULLION
AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, and Dealers in Legal
Tender Notes, Uncurrent Coin, Silver, etc.
Office, Pacific Gold and Silver Refinery and Assay Office,
334 Montgomery Street, near California. feb10-6mA. H. LISSAK, JR., STOCK AND
MONEY BROKER, 446 California Street.
Legal Tenders, U. S. Bonds, etc., Bought and Sold at
market rates. dec30B. L. SCHMITT, STOCK AND EX-
CHANGE BROKER, Dealer in U. S. Bonds, Legal
Tender Notes, Silver, etc., 437 California St. dec30-6mS. S. COHN, A. H. FRANK,
COHN & FRANK, EXCHANGE
BROKERS,
No. 418 Montgomery Street, between Sacramento and
California.
Highest prices paid for Legal Tenders, Bonds, and
all kinds of Foreign Coin. jan27-3mYOUNG & PAXSON, REAL ESTATE
AGENTS.No. 424 Montgomery Street.
The Real Estate business, in all its branches, promptly
attended to. Sales and purchases negotiated. jan27-6mAUCTION AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.VOIZIN, RIS & CO.,
Nos. 115 & 117 Bush Street, near Battery.
JOHN B. LUTHER, AUCTIONEER.

SALE DAYS:

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY—Sales of Clothing, Boots,
Shoes, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc., per
Catalogue.THURSDAY—Regular Catalogue Sales of English,
French, and American Dry Goods, Silks,
Hosiery, etc., etc. dec30-tf

EUGENE BOUCHER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 537 Sacramento Street, near Montgomery.

Would remind his customers that long experience
and practice is the best recommendation. jan13-3m

J. K. BASSFORD, APOTHECARY,

Corner Post and Mason streets.
Family Medicines on hand. Prescriptions carefully
prepared at all hours of the day and night. jan18-9m

INSURANCE.

CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO.

(FIRE.)

SOUND AND RELIABLE.

CHARTERED, 1830. CASH CAPITAL \$500,000.

H. B. PAYNE, PRESIDENT.

S. S. COE, SECRETARY.

JULIUS JACOBS, GENERAL AGENT,
440 California Street, San Francisco.
jan13-3m

FIREMEN'S FUND INS. CO.

Southwest Corner California and Sansome Streets,
San Francisco, Cal.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL \$500,000 00

SURPLUS 267,115 65

TOTAL ASSETS \$767,115 65

D. J. STAPLES, President.

T. LAWTON, Vice President.

CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

jan13-tf

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE
COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Merchants' Exchange Building.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL \$600,000

John H. Redington, President.

Geo. H. Howard, Vice-President.

Charles R. Story, Secretary.

N. B. Eddy, Marine Secretary.

H. H. Bigelow, General Manager.

J. E. Bigelow, Special Agent.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. H. Howard, H. F. Teschmacher, C. S.

Hobbs, D. Conrad, G. S. Johnson, John H.

Redington, J. M. Milliken, A. W. Bowman,

Charles Clayton, H. N. Tilden, Geo. S. Mann,

Cyrus Wilson, H. P. Livermore, Jos. Galloway,

W. T. Garratt, Jos. P. Hale, Chas. R. Story.
dec30

PEOPLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

OFFICE, No. 16 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
California Street, San Francisco.

TOTAL CASH ASSETS \$300,000.000

THIS SUCCESSFUL AND POPULAR COM-
PANY offer indemnity to the public, on all in-
surable property, against loss or damage by fire,
or the perils of navigation.Losses equitably adjusted and paid in United
States Gold Coin.

C. F. MacDermot, President.

John H. Wise, Vice-President.

G. H. Bigelow, General Agent.

T. W. Badger, Marine Surveyor.
dec30-6m

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD.

CASH ASSETS \$5,750,000

THE LEADING COMPANY IN AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 14 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BUILDING,
California Street.

George C. Boardman, Manager, San Francisco

Henry Carlton, Agent, San Francisco
dec30-3m

IMPERIAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON.

DR. A. D. ELLIS, Special Agent, corner Front and Stark
Streets, Portland, Oregon. jan27-6m

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1 Dale Street, Liverpool. No. 7 Cornhill, London.

45 William Street, New York.

INVESTED FUNDS \$18,400,000

YEARLY REVENUE 1,800,000

INVESTED IN THE UNITED STATES, over 2,000,000

WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON,

General Agent for the Pacific Coast,
No. 412 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco, Cal.
jan27-6m

HIDES, WOOL AND FURS.—A.

WASSERMAN & CO., 425 Sacramento street.

The highest market prices paid for Furs, Wool and
Hides. dec30-tf

THE EYE! THE EAR!—D. E.

DUDLEY, Surgeon, Oculist and Aurist, has re-
moved to his new rooms, 24 Post street, between Mont-
gomery and Kearny. dec30

L. JAFFE, WHOLESALE AND RE-

TAIL Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Coal; office,
No. 126 Sutter Street, between Montgomery and Kearny,
San Francisco.

DEUTSCH'S SALOON & RESTAU-

RANT, 168 Clay Street, between Montgomery and
Kearny, San Francisco.Genuine Mocha Coffee, etc.; Superior German and
American Pastry, and Excellent Lunch.German Rolls; White and Brown (or Rye) Bread, fresh
twice a day. Fresh Oysters in every style.
feb10-3m

M. DEUTSCH & Co., Proprietors.

INSURANCE.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Occidental Insurance Co.

Of San Francisco.

Cash Capital \$300,000, Gold Coin.

OFFICE, 436 CALIFORNIA STREET,
OPP. MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

INSURE against Loss or Damage by Fire,

on Dwellings and all kinds of Buildings,

Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other

Personal Property

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

ISSUE Foreign and Domestic, Open and

Special Policies, on Cargoes, Freights, Treasure,

Commission and Profits. Also, Time, Voyage

and Harbor Risks on Hulls.

ALL LOSSES PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

B. ROTHSCHILD, Sec'y. A. G. STILES, Pres.

Occidental Insurance Company.

DIRECTORS.

J. A. Donohoe, of Donohoe, Kelly & Co

Jacob Scholle, of Scholle Bros

Ira P. Rankin, of Goddard & Co

John Sime, of John Sime & Co

M. B. Carpenter, of Merchant

Jacob Greenebaum, of Merchant

J. Y. Hallock, of Late of J. Y. Hallock & Co

A. G. Stiles, Pres't Occidental Ins. Co

Benj. Brewster, of Jennings & Brewster

J. Baum, of J. Baum & Co

Isaac Hecht, of Hecht Bros & Co

Joseph Seller, of Goldstein, Seller & Co

John N. Risdon, of Coffee & Risdon

J. H. Baird, of Merchant

Michael Reese, of Real Estate

Henry Greenberg, of Real Estate

N. Van Bergen, of John Van Bergen & Co

J. P. Newmark, of Merchant

J. W. Brittan, of J. W. Brittan & Co

Chr. Christiansen, of Auger, Christiansen & Co

Thomas J. Haynes, of Real Estate

Martin Sachs, of L. & M. Sachs & Co

L. Kline, of Late of Kline & Co

A. Goldsmith, of Goldsmith Bros

James Thomas Boyd, of Attorney-at-Law

A. D. Moore, of Moore Bros

W. W. Dodge, of W. W. Dodge & Co

A. J. Bowie, of Physician

S. Silerberg, of E. N. Fish & Co

Chas. Kohler, of Kohler & Frohling

J. J. Williams, of Attorney-at-Law

C. H. Sherman, of Merchant
dec30-3m

SYNOPSIS OF

THE ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

PACIFIC INSURANCE CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

Made to the Insurance Commissioner for the Calendar

Year ending December 31, 1870.

CAPITAL STOCK \$1,000,000 00

Amount in hand in excess of Capital, availa-
ble to pay Losses and Dividends, 777,266 63

ASSETS.

Loans on First Mortgages \$583,914 70

Estimated Value Lands Mortgaged \$1,129,800

Estimated Value of Buildings on same 555,600

Value of Mortgaged Premises \$1,685,4 0

Buildings on Premises Insured for 308,650

Loans on Collateral 543,311 46

The aggregate present market value of collat-
erals is \$879,770Cash on hand and in Bank in New York, Liver-
pool and China 179,050 67Balances in hands of Agents in course of trans-
mission—Fire and Marine Premiums un-
collected and interest accrued 94,315 09

State and Federal Stamps and other Assets 30,474 72

Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company 229,200 00

Real Estate owned by the Company 147,000 00

Total Assets (Gold) \$1,777,266 63

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment \$50,121 00

INCOME.

Premiums received for Fire Risks, less Re-
insurances and Cancellations \$758,534 49Premiums received for Marine Risks, less
Re-insurances and Cancellations 374,413 86

Interest received from all sources 164,308 44

Amount received from Rents 8,455 66

\$1,305,732 15

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for Fire Losses \$408,970 20

Amount paid for Marine Losses 296,606 48

Salaries of Officers, Attorneys and Em-
ployees 64,407 66

Paid for Commissions to Agents 129,009 36

State and Federal Taxes 37,947 04

Advertising, Stationery, Office, Agency Ex-
penses, and all other payments 131,874 28

Dividends paid Stockholders 160,000 00

\$1,390,815 02

Net amount Fire Risks written during the
year \$71,083,860Net amount Marine Risks written during the
year 41,537,056

Amount Fire Risks in force Dec. 31, 1870 \$62,376,066

Amount Marine Risks in force Dec. 31, 1870 2,819,842

NOTE.—All the foregoing is estimated on Gold basis.
J. HUNT, President. feb10-3m

A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS.

M. HELLER BROTHERS, IMPOR-

TERS & JOBBERS of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Nos. 112 and 114 Sansome Street.

JONAS HELLER, New York.

MORIS HELLER, San Francisco. jan27-tf

L. DINKELSPIEL & CO., IMPORTERS

of

DOMESTIC DRY AND FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY,

LINENS, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, etc.,

Southwest corner California and Battery Streets,
San Francisco, Cal.DINKELSPIEL, ROTHEFELD & Co., 72 Thomas st., New York.
feb10-tf

H. FRIEDLANDER, 96 and 98 Grand Street, N. Y.

B. TRIEST, San Francisco.

TRIEST & FRIEDLANDER, IM-

PORTERS of HATS, 117 Battery Street, between

California and Pine, San Francisco. Orders promptly

executed.

Dealers will do well to examine our Stock before
purchasing elsewhere. feb10-3m

P. BERWIN, San Francisco.

M. BERWIN, New York.

P. BERWIN & BROTHER, IM-

PORTERS OF

HATS AND CAPS,

No. 105 Battery Street, between California and Pine,
San Francisco. jan27-6m

C. H. MEYER, L. C. MEYER, M. C. MEYER.

C. H. MEYER & BROS.

Importers and Jobbers of

MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S HATS,

28 & 30 Sansome Street, opposite the Cosmopolitan Hotel.
jan13-tf

A. B. ELFELT & CO., IMPORT-

ERS AND JOBBERS, Clothing, Furnishing Goods,

No. 111 Battery Street, San Francisco. jan13-3m

HELMBING & STRAUS, IMPORT-

ERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and Chi-

naware, Cutlery, Lamps, Silver-Plated and Britania Ware,

Looking Glasses, etc., 102 and 104 Battery Street, cor-
ner of Pine, San Francisco. Complete assortment of Coal
Oil Lamps and Oil always on hand. feb10-6m

LOEWE BROTHERS, IMPORTERS

and Jobbers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WINES & LIQUORS,

306 California Street. jan13-3m

J. M. COHEN, N. BOUKOFSKI.

J. M. COHEN AND COMPANY,

Importers and Dealers in

LEAF TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

Nos. 327 and 329 Front Street, corner of Clay (up stairs)
San Francisco. dec30-3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO OUR PATRONS.

Owing to the increasing demand upon our Advertising pages, and believing in the impolicy of permitting such to encroach upon the twenty-two columns devoted to reading matter, we are constrained to reduce proportionately the space occupied by each advertisement. It is hoped that this will cause no dissatisfaction.

BOARD OF DELEGATES OF AMERICAN ISRAELITES.

The Congregations and Societies of Israelites in America are hereby informed that the Annual Meeting of this Board will take place at the City of New York on Tuesday, the 16th day of May, 1871. Each Congregation and Society is entitled to be represented by two delegates, in accordance with Art. 2, Sec. 1, of the Constitution: "Every Congregation and Incorporated Society of Israelites in America shall be entitled to representation at the Board, provided it contribute ten dollars annual dues, and certify the names of two accredited delegates to hold office for two years."

It is requested that delegates be furnished with a Certificate of Election, duly authenticated, and send their address to M. S. ISAACS, Secretary, New York, Feb. 14, 1871. [Feb 24-25] 243 Broadway.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL GOLD BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ORGANIZED.....October, 1870.
CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000 GOLD.

PRESIDENT.....George F. Hooper.
Cashier.....N. K. Masten.

DIRECTORS—Geo. F. Hooper, James Phelan, Peter Donahue, Charles G. Hooker, M. P. Jones, James Moffitt, N. Van Bergen, James C. Flood, Edward Martin, John B. Felton, D. Callaghan, Sam'l Hort, D. D. Colton, C. F. MacDermott, John H. Wise.
New York Agents—The National Bank.
This Bank is prepared to do a General Banking business. Advances made on approved securities—Exchange for sale on New York.

The Mercantile Agency.

NO. 317 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
HOPE, McKILLOP & CO.

J. ARTHUR HOPE.....Manager.
HEAD OFFICES—McKILLOP, SPRAGUE & Co., 109 and 111
Worth Street, New York.

ESTABLISHED, A. D. 1842.

BRANCH ASSOCIATE OFFICES—New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Toledo, Washington, Charleston, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Louisville, St. Joseph, Kansas City, New Orleans, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Baltimore, Quincy, Rochester, Portland, Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Liverpool, London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Paris, Hamburg, Sydney.

Supplies information as to the Character, Capital, Antecedents, and Mercantile position of Bankers, Merchants, etc. etc. Special attention given to the collection of Debts for which it has the best facilities.

REFERENCES—Messrs. Levi Strauss & Co., W. & I. Steinhart & Co., D. N. & E. Walter, Mayhew Bros., M. Heller & Co., Wm. Meyer & Co., Hoffman & Co., Rosenstock, Price & Co., Paul Newmann, Esq., L. Dinsdale & Co., and the leading Bankers and Merchants of San Francisco.

GOLD & SILVER PLATING

AT THE
SAN FRANCISCO PLATING WORKS,

655 Mission Street,
Between New Montgomery and Third. San Francisco.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS, (INCLUDING Table Ware,) from which the Silver is worn, Re-plated in the best manner.

A large assortment of New Styles of Plated Ware and Cutlery on hand and for sale at the lowest rates. New and Elegant Styles of Door Plates and Numbers furnished.

The interests of Manufacturers consulted by placing home-made goods at prices that will compete with the East.

A Liberal Discount made to the Trade.
Gold-Saving, Silver Plated Amalgamating Plates, for Miners' use, furnished to order.

All work Warranted First Class in every respect.
Feb 24-6m EDWARD G. DENNISTON, Proprietor.

מצות

In order to take into consideration the interest of all those whom it may concern, the undersigned have united with E. BLOCHMAN, at his solicitation, to establish a uniform low rate of twelve and a half (12½) cents per pound for Matzos this season. Depot and salesroom opposite Alts office, No. 332 California Street.

FRIEDMAN & LYONS,
J. M. COHN.
San Francisco, February 13, 1881—1871. Feb 24-6m

PAVILION SKATING CLUB.

Assemblies will be held in the MAIN HALL of the Pavilion every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning, from 10 to 12; every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Afternoon, from 2 to 4½, and every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evening, from 8 to 10. Exhibitions and Teaching by Professor CHAS. E. LOVETT, from Boston. Spectators admitted at usual rates. Feb 24-3t

PAVILION SKATING.—A CHILDREN'S CLASS WILL

be held every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon, from 2 to 4½ o'clock, under the superintendence of Professor CHAS. E. LOVETT, for the special instruction of Children under 15 years of age.

ADMISSION HALF PRICE. Feb 24-3t

LOUIS HOLZ, IMPORTER OF

STATIONERY, PLAYING CARDS, BLANK BOOKS, WRAPPING PAPER, ETC.,
23 Sansome Street,
(Under the Cosmopolitan Hotel.)
San Francisco. [3m
Feb 24]

KLINE & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF
HATS AND CAPS.
And all other articles in the Hat line.
No. 12 Battery Street, Between Pine and Bush.
San Francisco. Feb 24-6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ASSETS EXCEED.....\$1,000,000 GOLD.

Office, 416 and 418 California Street.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President.

N. O. KITTLE, Vice-President.

CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary.

JAS. D. BAILEY, General Agent.

DIRECTORS:
San Francisco—J. Mora Moss, James Otis, Moses Heller,
Jos. A. Donahoe, M. J. O'Connor, W. W. Montague, Daniel
Meyer, Adam Grant, Wm. Scholle, Charles Kohler, Jos.
Seller, W. C. Ralston, I. Lawrence Pool, A. Wasserman, Jos.
Brandenstein, N. G. Kittle, James Hovos, Nicholas Luning,
John Parrot, Milton S. Latham, L. Sachs, M. D. Sweeney, E.
H. Winchster, Gustave Touchard, Nicholas Larco, Geo. C.
Hickox, Morton Cheesman, Geo. C. Johnson, T. E. Linden-
berger.

Sacramento—J. F. Houghton, L. A. Booth.

Marysville—L. Cunningham, Peter Decker.

Portland, O.—Henry Failing.

New York—J. G. Kittle, Benjamin Brewster, James
Phelan.

Feb 24

GRAND CONCERT,

BY CHARLES WEHLE, (Late of Paris) PIANIST AND
COMPOSER, at MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL, on Mon-
day Evening, February 27th; assisted by Miss Helen
Dingeon, Soprano; Mr. Samuel D. Mayer, Tenor; Mr.
Ernest Schlotte, Horn Soloist. By permission of Mr.
John McCullough: George T. Evans, Conductor. Tick-
ets, one dollar. For sale at the Music Stores. No extra
charge for reserved seats, which may be obtained at the
Hall on Monday morning.

Feb 24-1t

L. & M. SACHS & CO. IMPORTERS AND

JOBBERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
ORIENTAL BLOCK,
S. W. corner Battery and Bush Streets.
Agents Marysville Woolen Mills. Feb 24-6m

WEIL & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
221, 223 and 225 FRONT STREET,
Corner of Sacramento.

Manufacturers of the genuine Vuelta Abajo Havana
Cigars. Feb 24-1y

J. BAUM, } San Francisco. 45 Murray St.
H. SHRIER, } New York.

J. BAUM & CO.

Importers and Manufacturers of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
323 California St., San Francisco Cal.
Feb 24-1y

EINTSEIN BROTHERS & CO., IMPORTERS OF

Philadelphia, New York, and Eastern Made
BOOTS AND SHOES,
113, 115, 117 Pine Street, between Battery and Front,
Depot of United Workmen's Goods. Feb 24-6m

WEIL & WOODLEAF, IMPORTERS

AND JOBBERS OF
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, COMBS, BRUSHES,
PURSES, GENUINE MERSCHAUM and all other
kinds of PIPES, PERFUMERY,
FEATHER DUSTERS, LOOKING
GLASSES, SUSPENDERS,
& BUCK GLOVES.

Together with a complete assortment of
FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, etc. etc.,
No. 113 Battery Street, between California and Pine,
Successors to WEIL & LEVY.

Keep constantly on hand the most complete assortment
and variety of all Goods in their line. Feb 24-6m

COLMAN BROS., IMPORTERS AND WHOLE-

SALE DEALERS IN
CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
107 Battery St., bet. California and Pine,
San Francisco. Feb 24-1y

LOCAN & CO., HAVE REMOVED TO

THE LICK HOUSE BLOCK,
19 Montgomery Street, and 107 and 109 Sutter Street.
Feb 24-6m

ADOLPH NEUBERG, "THE" SHIRT

FACTORY.
No. 411 Montgomery Street,
Next door to Wells, Fargo & Co's Express,
Shirts Made to Order. Feb 24-6m

JOSEPH MAYER, ORGAN BUILDER.

Page Street, near Market,
Between Gough and Octavia, San Francisco.

REPAIRS and Tunes Organs and Melodeons. Super-
vises, periodically, the Organs of the following churches:
Temple Emanuel, First Baptist Church, First Congrega-
tional Church, Third Congregational Church, Dr. Scud-
der's, Episcopal Methodist, Howard Street, Church of the
Advent. Feb 24-1y

L. & E. EMANUEL, MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Factory: Berry Street, bet. 4th and 5th.
The Trade will do well to call and examine our stock
before purchasing elsewhere. All orders executed with
promptness and dispatch. Feb 24-6m

GLAZIER & SELIGSBURG,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
No. 426 MONTGOMERY STREET,
San Francisco.
Feb 24-6m

THE WARSCHAUER HOUSE,

632 MARKET STREET,
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny. San Francisco.

IS THE BEST LOCATED AND MOST CONVENIENT
House for Merchants from the Interior; affords most
elegant Rooms and First Class Board, at very reasonable
rates. Feb 24-6m

MRS. S. A. WARSCHAUER,
Proprietress.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER MON-

DAY, February 6, 1871, (until further notice) the
Folsom-Street Cars will not run above Montgomery street
before 8 A. M., or after 6 P. M., Sundays excepted.
By order of the Board of Directors.
M. SKELLY, Superintendent.
N. B. & M. R. R. Co.
Feb 24-3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAM MEYER & CO., MANU-

FACTURERS, Importers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING.

108 & 110 Sansome Street, bet. Pine and Bush.
SIMON WORMSER, } San Francisco.
ISIDORE WORMSER, }
LOUIS WORMSER, }
WILLIAM MEYER & Co., New York. Feb 24-1y

J. ALEXANDER & CO., IMPORTERS

AND JOBBERS OF
CLOTHING AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
N. W. Corner Battery and Bush Sts.
JACOB ALEXANDER, }
LEO ASH, }
In constant receipt of all articles in their line.
Orders promptly attended to and executed at the low-
est market rates. Feb 24-1y

FISHEL & CO., IMPORTERS & JOBBERS

OF
CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, BLANKETS, ETC.,
S. W. corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets,
San Francisco. Feb 24

MICHELS & FRIEDLANDER, Im-

PORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
COMBS, BRUSHES, PURSES, BUTTONS,
TRIMMINGS, YANKEE NOTIONS,
&c., &c.,
ORIENTAL BLOCK, Nos. 7 and 9 Battery Street,
San Francisco.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our exten-
sive stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Constantly in receipt of the newest and most desirable
goods, of every description, in our line.

A. W. MICHELS, } MORRIS FRIEDLANDER, } L. M. MICHELS, }
Feb 24-6m

NEUSTADTER BROTHERS, IMPOR-

TERS AND JOBBERS
CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING
GOODS,
N. W. Cor. Battery and Pine Streets, San Francisco.
LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER, HENRY NEUSTADTER, New York.
N. B.—Keep constantly on hand the fullest assortment
of Goods in their line. Feb 24-6m

BACHMAN BROTHERS, IMPORTERS

AND JOBBERS OF
DOMESTIC DRY AND FANCY GOODS, LACES,
HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.,
No. 10 Battery Street, bet. Pine and Bush,
HERMAN S. BACHMAN, } NATHAN S. BACHMAN, }
Feb 24-6m

CHARLES SUTRO, GOLD DUST AND

EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 411 Montgomery Street, bet. Sacramento and Califor-
nia, next to Wells, Fargo & Co.
Highest price paid for Legal Tenders and U. S.
Bonds, Gold Dust and Foreign Coins.
Gold and Silver Bars Bought and Sold. Feb 24-6m

GEORGE R. B. HAYES,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
528 California Street,
Room 14. San Francisco.
Feb 24-3m

STEAMSHIP LINES,

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

Cabin.....\$100 Second Class..\$50

Leave wharf Corner First
and Brannan Streets, punctually at 11 o'clock,
A. M., on the 3d and 18th of each month (except when
either date falls on Sunday then on Saturday preceding),
PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of
the Company's splendid Steamers, from ASPINWALL
to NEW YORK.
February 18—MONTANA, connecting with the OCEAN
QUEEN.
All Steamers touch at Acapulco. Steamers of the 18th
touch at Manzanillo.
Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queens-
town, Southampton, Bremen, Brest and Havre.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamers leave on the first of every month, punctually
at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connect-
ing at Yokohama with the company's Branch Line for
SHANGHAI, via Higo and Nagasaki.
March 1.—GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. Freeman.
Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office,
corner First and Brannan streets.
dec 30 ELDRIDGE & IRWIN, Agents.

SAN QUENTIN FERRY,

For San Rafael from Ferry Wharf,
Davis Street, bet. Broadway and Vallejo.

On and after April 30, 1870, the favorite steamer CONTRA COSTA,
TA, Capt. J. T. McKenzie, will leave as follows, daily,
(Sundays excepted):
San Francisco, 9:30 a. m.; 1 p. m.; 4:30 p. m.
San Quentin, 8 a. m.; 11:30 a. m.; 2:45 p. m.
Connecting at Point San Quentin with the recently con-
structed Railroad to San Rafael, and with stages for
Olima, Tomales, Bolinas and Nicasia.
In order to encourage pleasure travel, Horses and Bug-
gies will be taken at very much reduced rates. For fur-
ther particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to
dec 30 CHAS. MINTURN.

CLEAR LAKE STAGE

Leaves Lakeport Mon-
days, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 A. M. Re-
turning, leaves CALISTOGA Tuesdays, Thursdays
and Saturdays.
dec 30 CHARLES McCREER, Proprietor.

STEAMSHIP LINES,

San Francisco & San Jose Railroad.

The Winter Arrangement of the above Road com-
mencing on Friday, Dec. 9th, 1870, at 8 o'clock, A. M.,
is announced as follows:

TRAINS SOUTH—ON WEEK DAYS

Will leave Will leave Will leave Will leave
San Francisco San Jose San Jose San Jose
8.10 a. m. 10.35 a. m. 10.40 a. m. 11.50 a. m.
13.30 p. m. 5.55 p. m. 6.00 p. m. 7.05 p. m.
6.00 p. m. 7.20 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

8.30 a. m. 10.55 a. m. 11.00 a. m. 12.10 p. m.
9.50 a. m. 12.10 p. m.
3.50 p. m. 6.10 p. m.

TRAINS NORTH—ON WEEK DAYS.

Will leave Will leave Will leave Will leave
Gilroy San Jose San Jose San Jose
8.40 a. m. 7.50 a. m. 7.50 a. m. 10.40 a. m.
1.45 p. m. 2.50 p. m. 3.00 p. m. 5.30 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

1.45 p. m. 2.50 p. m. 2.55 a. m. 5.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m. 8.10 a. m. 10.30 a. m. 8.50 p. m.

FREIGHT TRAINS—Leave Gilroy at 5 A. M. and San Fran-
cisco at 5.30 A. M.

* Stops at Santa Clara, Mountain View, Mayfield, Men-
lo Park, Redwood City, San Mateo, Millbrae, San Bruno,
and San Miguel only, and only for first class fares.

* On Monday mornings will leave San Jose at 6.30,
stopping at all Way Stations, and passing Santa Clara at
6.40; Mountain View, 7.02; Mayfield, 7.13; Menlo Park,
7.20; Redwood City, 7.30; Belmont, 7.38; San Mateo, 7.50;
Millbrae, 8.00; San Bruno, 8.10; Twelve-Mile Farm, 8.15;
San Miguel, 8.30.

† On Saturdays only this train will leave San Francisco
at 2.30, arriving at Gilroy at 6.05

RICHARD P. HAMMOND,
General Superintendent.

dec 30

SAUCILITO FERRY.

The Steamer Princess
will leave Saucilito at 8 and 11 A. M. and 5
P. M., and Meiggs' Wharf at 10 A. M. and 5:45 P. M. On Sat-
urday an extra trip from Saucilito at 6:30 P. M. On Mon-
day, from Meiggs' Wharf, at 7 A. M.

SUNDAY TIME—Meiggs' Wharf, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 2
and 4 P. M.; Saucilito, 11 A. M., 1, 2, and 5 P. M.

FARE—Twenty-five Cents.
C. H. HARRISON, Superintendent.

dec 30

NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION

COMPANY.

The Steamships of the
North Pacific Transportation Company will
leave as follows, on the following routes:

GUSSIE TELFAIR,

FOR SANTA CRUZ, MONTEREY, SAN SIMEON, AND
SAN LUIS OBISPO.

Leaving San Francisco at 4 o'clock P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN DIEGO.

Leaving San Francisco at 9 o'clock A. M.

PACIFIC,

FOR EUREKA, TRINIDAD, CRESCENT CITY, COOS
BAY AND UMPQUA RIVER.

Leaving at 10 o'clock A. M.

On the 20th of each month, the Steamer will extend
her trip to Coos Bay and Umpqua River. Sailing Days—
5th and 20th.

FOR PORTLAND.—Sailing Days, Feb. 27th, March 10th,
20th, and 30th.

HOLLADAY & BENHAM, Agents,
No. 217 Sansome street.

NEW ROUTE.

SAN FRANCISCO TO SAN JOSE,

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Central Pacific Railroad via Oakland

Ferry.

Reduction of Fare.

On the First of December, 1870, the Fare between San
Francisco and San Jose will be reduced to
TWO DOLLARS!

TWO TRAINS DAILY, as follows:

Leave San Francisco.....9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Leave at San Jose.....12 M. and 5:35 P. M.

RETURNING,

Leave San Jose.....7:45 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.
Arrive at San Francisco.....9:40 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS for Saturdays and Sundays to
San Jose and return, THREE DOLLARS.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Sacramento.
A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
dec 30

FOR PORTLAND.

The North Pacific

Transportation Company's Steamship
Will leave Folson-street Wharf, for the above port on
February 20, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Com-
pany.
dec 30 HOLLADAY & BENHAM, Agents.

PETALUMA ROUTE AND SONOMA,

VIA LAKEVILLE.

Change of Hours.

Winter Arrangement—On and after
Dec. 16th, leaving Vallejo-street Wharf daily (Sundays
excepted), the steamer PETALUMA, Capt. Wm. Warner,
at 8½ A. M., and the steamer CLINTON, Capt. C. M. Bat-
ter, at 2½ P. M. Connecting by the 8½ A. M. boat will
stages for Bodega, Bloomfield, Duncan's Mills, Tomales
Santa Rosa, Windsor, Healdsburg, Geyserville, Skaggs
Springs, Anderson Valley, Novato, Albion and Big Riv-
ers, Noyo, Fort Bragg, Ukiah, Long Valley, Clear Lake
and Lakeport. Returning, leave Petaluma at 8 A. M. and
2½ P. M.
dec 30

Voice of Israel. SUPPLEMENT.

Friday Morning, February 24, 1871.

[Written for the "Voice of Israel."]
THE SHIPWRECK.

BY ERGO.

The winds howled fiercely and the night was dark,
As on the sea, there rode a gallant bark,
Breasting the waves with such fearful force
That they blocked her, on her onward course.
But see! the winds howl fiercely still;
The bark leans o'er as if she'd fill;
Hark, what that sound we hear as from the sea?
'Tis the helmsman crying from the quarter three.

And now she hears the bar of death;
The men with terror hold their breath;
She strikes, and with that crashing sound
The shrieks are mingled of the drowned.
"What ho!" the Captain cried, "quick to the boats,
Cast loose the life preservers and the floats!"
All start, and at the Captain's call,
Rush to the largest boat, the yawl.

"Back," cries the Captain, "are you mad!"
Some to the other boats, my lads?
But no, they cry, "This will us save,
And keep us from a watery grave."
"By heaven!" the Captain cries, "I swear
If any one of you should dare
To touch the boat not in his lot,
I'll shoot him dead upon the spot!"

"You for yours untie the yawl;
You to the jolly-boat can crawl;
And you brave officers, with hearts so big,
Away with me, all to the Captain's gig."
The boats were cast, and off they went,
But still a minute more they spent,
And as they bent upon their oar,
The ship went down, to rise no more.

All that night, and all next day,
On the stormy deep they lay;
All next day, and all next night,
And not a ship nor sail in sight.
Now hunger stares them in the face,
And thirst upon them grows apace,
Until at last 'tis deemed the best
That one should die, to save the rest.

The slips are drawn, the drawing done,
The doom falls on the Captain's son;
The men all gaze with hungry eye,
And bid the boy prepare to die.
The Captain and his lovely wife
Each offer for the boy their life.
'Tis vain, but as the knife is raised,
Oneshouts, "A sail!" Now God be praised.

Their signal's seen, the ship draws near;
A watery grave no more they fear,
And in their hearts such joy they feel
That forth a hymn of praise doth peal.
Now all are safe upon the bark,
All light, where yesterday 'twas dark.
The ship its way now safely wends,
And brings them all to home and friends.

"CHASED BY A PIRATE."

AN ORIGINAL SKETCH, WRITTEN FOR THE VOICE
OF ISRAEL, BY "PHIDDLE STYX."

Twenty years ago I was master of the ship "Croesus," sailing out of Castine. She would be thought a small ship now-a-days, being but three hundred and ten tons burden, but she was then considered large, and was the fastest ship that ever sailed out of Penobscot Bay. It was well she was so, or I should not be here to-day. At that time there were a great many pirates in the West Indian Seas.

One morning at sunrise, when we were about half-way to our destined port, a fair wind blowing very freshly, and we were running under short sail, I came on deck and, with my glass in hand, as I always did the first thing in the morning, I looked around to see if any sails were in sight. Far away to the east, I could barely discern a schooner standing to the north. I had just fairly made her out when her course was suddenly changed, and she began sailing directly after us. In a few minutes I saw more

sail spread upon her. First a reef was taken out of the topsail, then the top-gallant sail was set, and then a great square-sail was let down from the fore-yard. Evidently she was chasing us. I did not like to alarm the crew, so I said nothing about the vessel astern, but called the mate and said, "Mr. Mason, it's best to make the most of a fair wind; you may shake out the reefs from the top-sails, and set the top-gallant sails."

"All hands aloft to make sail!" he shouted, when coming up to me, looking a little pale, he said, "What is it, captain?" for he had noticed that I had kept the glass at my eye an unusual length of time.

"Nothing of great consequence, I guess," I said. "Something, I'm certain," he said to himself, but went away.

I didn't keep the secret long, for when the sailors had done making sail, one of them spied the schooner, and cried "Sail ho!" They all saw her, and knew in a moment what it meant. Coming down to the deck they stood in a group, looking pretty anxious, but keeping quiet, and gazing at me as if I carried all their lives in my hands. Before long we could see the schooner plainly from the deck with the naked eye. How swiftly she came on! And we, too, were rushing forward at a great speed.

Soon the mate came up again: "Captain Stow, we are ready to set more sail, if you say so."

"Not now," I said; "we'll see. The wind freshens fast, and I'm not sure we could carry more sail with safety."

In an hour more the pirate was only three or four miles astern. We could see her decks crowded with men. And presently up went the black flag.

"My God! there it is!" cried all the crew, as with one voice.

Yes, there it was; and now if we could out sail the pirate we lived; if not, we died.

The wind had been freshening fast all the while, and was now a sharp gale. I had never in my life, perhaps, had so much canvas on in so heavy a blow, but we must spread more.

"Set the courses?"

You should have seen the men fly to obey. They had the courses on in about the time it commonly takes a seaman to shift his quid of tobacco from one cheek to the other!

"Set the royals." It was done almost as soon as said.

I now waited to see if we were going fast enough; but soon perceived, too plainly, that the pirate still gained upon us, though slowly. I looked up to the masts. They were bending like coach-whips—that they did not go overboard seemed a miracle—and yet we must carry more sail.

"Get on the studding-sails," I said; we must pray to God that the ship will bear it. And we all prayed.

At any other time, had I ordered the seamen aloft when the masts were threatening each moment to go by the board, they would have refused duty; now they sprang upon the shrouds like cats. Studding-sail after studding-sail was set; then we got out the boat-sails, and spread them wherever they could catch a capful of wind. And still not a spar nor a yard parted. It was evident to me that they were held only by the mighty Power of Him to whom we had prayed from no prayer-book, but from our heart of hearts—from the innermost recesses of our souls.

There were a few moments' too, of deep suspense. I stood turning my eye now aloft at the bending, groaning masts, then astern at our fierce pursuer. "Courage boys!" I cried; she no longer gains! In an instant all sank on bended knee. The next moment they were as still as death again, for it did not seem possible that the top-hammer would hold; and the snapping of one spar or rope would have certainly doomed us to capture.

And so for an hour, that seemed a year, the ship flew, but the moments lagged—how they lagged! Still the wind increased. I could see that the pirate was ploughing terribly into the sea, and that if the wind went on increasing, she must soon take in sail. Presently there was a puff of smoke at her bow, and a cannon-ball plunged into the sea a quarter of a mile astern. The men quailed a little, but I said, "Good, boys! they begin to see that they can not catch us." Soon another ball, which went farther, but was wild. She kept firing for half an hour. Some of the balls would have struck, had they been well enough aimed; but the firing hindered her speed, and she lost ground considerably.

It was now nine o'clock. By this time the gale was too much for her, and her great square sail was taken in. She fell astern rapidly; at one o'clock her hull could no longer be seen, and she gave up the chase, hauling to and shortening sail. I now had the studding-sails and royals taken in, and ordered a bite, for as yet no man had tasted food. We soon left her out of sight. But if He who rules and guides all, did not hold our masts on that day, I can not conceive what power did.

INVENTIVE GENIUS.

New and useful California Invention—Motive Power for Sewing Machines.

INVENTED BY JACOB ZUCKERMAN.

We are gratified to have it in "our power" so soon to prove the falsehood of some of the aspersions upon "the race of the Rothschilds," contained in an article in the *Overland Monthly*, showing that the Jew does possess "inventive genius"—does not "leave manufacture to others"—that "mechanical skill" is not so very "foreign to his nature"—that he "contrives," "originates," "continues," and brings to a successful issue what he undertakes.

The Patent Office reports prove this conclusively, yet here is an instance at our very doors. Our co-religionist, Mr. Jacob Zuckerman, (formerly of Sonoma) after several years close application, has at length perfected a motive power for running sewing and other light machines.

The *Alta*, relative to this invention, says: "It has been a study with inventive minds, since the discovery of the art of sewing by machinery, to obtain a safe, cheap, compact, and easily operated power, aside from human exertions, to propel sewing machines. All of the motive powers at man's command: electricity, steam, water, and animal force, have been brought into requisition, but as yet none have been found to answer the purpose."

Mr. Jacob Zuckerman, of this city, after repeated failures and fifteen years' hard labor in endeavoring to overcome obstacles and objections, has at last the satisfaction of knowing that success has crowned his efforts, and that his pecuniary sacrifices will be returned "an hundred fold." Mr. Zuckerman has secured a patent for his invention—"Improvement in motive power for sewing and other machines"—and the valuable discovery will at once be thrown out to the world. The invention can be attached to all kinds of sewing machines and operated by any person. The treadle is removed, and under the back of the machine is placed, in a compact manner, six heavy spiral springs, each about two feet in length. They are made secure to the lower portion of the table, and from a plate which binds them in a mass at their lower ends, a chain, similar in construction to those used in watches, ascends to the clock-work machinery, located on top of the table, where it is wound over a conical-shaped wheel—fusee. Thus, as in a watch, uniform speed is secured. The springs are compressed by means of a crank, which can be operated by the person at work. Three or four revolutions of the crank, which can be turned by a child, give sufficient power to run the machine for about two hours. By means of three or four cog-wheels the desired speed is secured to the shaft which propels the machine. Having secured the power, the question now is, how to control it. This is accomplished by means of an eccentric-shaped brake, which is applied to the fly or balance-wheel. This brake is controlled by a key near the left hand of the operator, and is complete in its working.

It is readily wound up, like a clock, by a few turns of a crank, and will make 18,000 stitches upon one winding. The power can be multiplied at will, by increasing the number or thickness of springs. By means of an ingeniously contrived brake, its speed can be instantaneously regulated, or by the simply turning a thumb-screw, immediately stopped, and all this without the least jar or injury whatever to the needle or machine. Its cost will be trifling, and what renders it invaluable is, that it can be applied by any ordinary mechanic to any sewing machine in a brief interval of time. The operator can assume any position, nothing under the table requiring to be touched, and the entire attention can be devoted to the fabric in hand. By a half a turn, more or less, of the thumb-screw referred to, (which is so located that it can be turned without removing the hands from the fabric) the machine is started, regulated, or stopped, at any stitch, as may be desired.

The serious objections made by eminent medical men of late to the use of the sewing machine by females are now overcome through this wonderful invention of Mr. Zuckerman. We learn that the inventor is about to dispose of his patent for the United States, and has placed the disposition thereof in the hands of Hagan & Mannheim, No. 320 California Street, at whose office a machine is to be seen, to which is attached the said motive-power.

Several offers have been made, but, thus far, not accepted. We hope that very shortly we will be enabled to purchase a machine, with the motive power attached, and that every one will have an opportunity to do so.

The New Orleans *Times* says that Bret Harte "makes our soul smile," and writes more like Shakespeare than any other living American. Who will they say Dodge writes more like, when they come to read the February number.

We worship God best and most acceptably when we resemble him most in our minds, lives and actions.

A DISASTROUS STORM.

On the evening of the 20th a violent storm of wind sprang up, which was by eleven o'clock joined by the most terrible and severe torrent of rain and hail that has been experienced in this city for years. The water fell in a mass, impelled with terrific force by the wind. The sky was for a half an hour lit every few moments with the lurid glare of lightning, and the vibrations of the thunder were so loud as to be almost unprecedented in this locality. By midnight the violence of the storm somewhat abated, and the lightning nearly ceased. The rain, however, continued to fall rapidly, and the wind, although not as violent, was still unusually severe. The storm afforded a new sensation. Hitherto we have occasionally had a dim flash or two of lightning, after the style of the "heat-lightning" of the summer evenings in the Eastern and Western States, but now we had something approaching an Eastern thunder storm. It created as much consternation as is usually produced among us by an earthquake, the agony being prolonged through hours, instead of minutes or seconds, and caused more loss of life in the city than has ever resulted from any earthquake in San Francisco.

A mother and her babe, and two other persons were killed by the falling of a portion of the wall of a three-story brick building in course of completion; the wall crushing the roof of the frame dwelling, the debris of which caused their death as they lay in bed.

The vivid lightning and the loud thunder spoiled the rest of many a household. Little children crept from cribs, little feet pattered across the floor, and the heads of families found it difficult to quiet childish alarms. And the storm did not alone affect the mother's darling. Mother herself was not in a comfortable state of mind. In many instances, parties sleeping in chambers moved down to the first floor, and relinquished all hope of enjoying sleep before the subsidence of the storm.

JOURNALISTS.—Who, of all men, ought to be the most impersonal, are apt, in this country, to fall into this very error of thrusting their own petty affairs, likes and dislikes, on their readers. We have done what we could to show them their mistake, and not, we are tempted to hope, without effect. The world wants few journalistic heroes now-a-days, and knows those few by instinct, as the lion does the true prince; and the man who suggests himself as demi-god by virtue of his gift of chattering about himself, or malignant abuse of his neighbor, will find himself shortly not a demi-god, but an applauded clown in a circus, who will be left alone and forgotten in the saw-dust as soon as his tongue grows less limber.—*Tribune*.

HAPPINESS.—Happiness is that single and glorious thing which is the very light and sun of the whole animated universe; and where she is not, it were better that nothing should be. Without her, wisdom is but a shadow, and virtue a name; she is their sovereign mistress; for her alone they labor, and by her they will be paid; to enjoy her, and to communicate her, is the object of their efforts and the consummation of their toil.

REPUTATION.—There are two modes of establishing our reputation: to be praised by honest men, and to be abused by rogues. It is best, however, to secure the former; because it will be, invariably, accompanied by the latter. His calumny is not only the greatest benefit a rogue can confer upon you, but it is also the only service he will perform for nothing.

BLESSINGS.—There is this difference between those two temporal blessings, health and money: Money is the most envied, but the least enjoyed; health is the most enjoyed, but the least envied; and the superiority of the latter is still more obvious when we reflect that the poorest man would not part with health for money, but that the richest would gladly part with all the money for health.

TRUTH.—Truth can hardly be expected to adapt herself to the crooked policy and wily sinuosities of worldly affairs; for truth, like light, travels only in straight lines.

What is beauty? Not the show
Of shapely limbs, and features. No;
These are but flowers,
That have their dated hours,
To breathe their momentary sweets, then go;
'Tis the stainless soul within
That outshines the fairest skin.

—There are some frauds so well conducted that it would be stupidity not to be deceived by them. A wise man, therefore, may be duped as well as a fool; but the fool publishes the triumph of his deceit; the wise man is silent, and denies that triumph to an enemy which he would hardly concede to a friend; a triumph that proclaims his own defeat.

—In all societies, it is advisable to associate, if possible, with the highest; not that the highest are always the best, but because, if disgusted, then we can at any time descend; but if we begin with the lowest, to ascend is impossible. In the Grand Theatre, a box-ticket takes us through the house.

—Of all the passions, jealousy is that which exacts the hardest service and pays the bitterest wages. Its service is to watch the success of our enemy; its wages to be sure of it.

THE FRIENDS; OR, STUDENT LIFE IN GERMANY.

A TALE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF WILHELM FREY.

[CONTINUED.]

"What do you mean?" asked Emil, overcome by what he had heard.
"What do I mean?" said Basch. "You shall teach my children; I will take them from school; for anyhow they learn nothing there."

"I could by no means compensate them for the loss of the schools," replied the young man; "you would be disappointed, to a certainty, and, after a brief trial, I fear you would repent having taken this step."

"In view of your fears, I will send the children to school as hitherto, but you must instruct them in leisure hours; and this will prevent their running about the streets. Do you consent? I want nothing gratuitously from you. You shall have board, lodging, and some money."

No angel from heaven could have spoken to Emil more agreeable words than those he had just heard from the mouth of the book-seller Basch. Therein lay the whole accomplishment of his most ardent wishes. But before he could promise his assent, before he could give utterance to what his face had already betrayed, he called to his mind his connection with Berthold, and what was due from him toward the other in consequence thereof.

"No," said Emil, in a low voice, "I am sorry, I can not."

"No? You can not?" interrupted the excitable book-seller. "You can not? rather say you will not. Yes, yes, you are not a hair-breadth better than so many others; you believe roasted pigeons will fly into your mouth; you are an idler, a—"

Mr. Basch would probably have lectured our astonished friend in this style yet longer, if the three sons and four daughters, notwithstanding the precaution of their mother, and although she had placed every one's share apart, had not got into a quarrel, a thing not unusual, whereas their peace-loving father, whenever he heard of such a wrangle, used to say, it might be better if people would not dry any pears, or if all pears were of one size. Mr. Basch had thus business enough on hand to make his peace propositions accepted by the young folks, and Emil had, in the meanwhile, without knowing how, gotten into the street, where he eagerly inhaled the cold January air; for little Mr. Basch had not failed to make him feel uncomfortably warm. On reaching his lodgings, after night-fall, and when the Sabbath was ended, he found a letter on the table. He recognized, by the address, that it came from his mother, and he broke the seal with eager expectation. The contents did not seem to be of a very agreeable nature; for scarcely had he read it through than he laid it on the table with evident displeasure.

"If I had had an inkling of this," he said, loudly, "if I had only dreamt of this. O I can easily imagine to myself how this must mortify you." He took up the letter once more, and after reading a certain passage, he exclaimed, vehemently, "Come back! No, no, that I will not do; he shall see, and his mother likewise, that God will not forsake me; but how I will get along in this new line of conduct the future will show."

From this moment Emil was like a changed being; his native timidity had yielded before a vigorous self-consciousness. "I shall find my way alone," he continued in his soliloquy, "and who knows but that it may be better than in his company."

Not to keep our kind readers any longer in the dark, we now tell them that the contents of the letter which had excited our friend so greatly were only the sequel of that letter which Berthold had written home on the occasion noted above, without due reflection. Scarcely was Mrs. Hirschberg possessed of it than

she put on her large Turkey shawl and hastened over to the domicile of Emil's mother, and overwhelmed her, in a perfect torrent, with reproaches of all kinds, and confounded the poor lady with her volubility, without this one even knowing what it was all about, the cause of the storm not having been mentioned by the enraged party. She asked her whether this was the gratitude for all the favors shown already to her, and for what was being yet done for Emil, the ungrateful being, that he should envy her son, and endeavor to derogate from his just merits. Berthold should not live a moment longer with Emil. It was, she averred, not at all necessary to keep worthless people scot-free by means of his good money, while the most distinguished youths in town were fairly fighting who should enjoy his companionship. More than this did Mrs. Hirschberg not say, and the widow had enough to reflect on, to weep, and to worry herself; and although she had no clear perception of the main points of the complaint, she had picked up enough to write the letter referred to above, the receipt of which we witnessed a few minutes ago, and in which she enjoined her son to return home.

A poor woman, naturally every moment exposed to find herself in perplexing difficulty, without having any one to consult with. The widow knew well enough that, let the case be what it may, her son was innocent; but she had no presentiment that Emil was already ripe for a successful contest against the blows of cruel fortune.

When Emil had become a little more composed, he reflected seriously what best to do in the present position of affairs, and he recalled to mind the offer Mr. Basch had made him during the day. With the offer, the acceptance of which would have been so opportune just now, there came also back the recollection of all the words which Mr. Basch had spoken in disapproval of his rejecting the kind terms, and he deeply regretted to have thought, one moment even, of Berthold. But he said to himself, at the same time, that Mr. Basch ought not to have been so hasty; for then all would have worked rightly. Emil had, unfortunately for him, not yet made the experience that the humors and traits of our fellow-men seldom suit exactly our wishes and conditions of life, and that it is always advisable, when sailing on strange waters, to have an anchor ready for sudden emergencies.

Perplexed as he was, our poor friend laid himself to rest, and he fell asleep without having solved the problem which then engaged his thoughts.

While now Emil was hesitating between mortifying recollections and self-reproaches—between disquieting cares and impracticable plans for the future; while he was perchance breathing heavily under the pressure of tormenting dreams, seeing in spirit before him the anxious, emaciated countenance of his mother, and then, suddenly awakening, only able to relieve his heavy and oppressed heart by a flood of tears—during all this time, Berthold passed only pleasant hours. To-day he was happy; for he was at a ball in the house of Rosner's parents. It was the first time that he had participated in such a reunion. No wonder, therefore, if he had enjoyed it already a long while in anticipation, no wonder that he found in this circle everything more beautiful than any where else, and that he pitied many of his companions who were not in his present situation, and that he was astonished at himself to find himself so happy. In the midst of these strange surroundings he thought occasionally of Emil, and he retained still sufficient sympathy with his quondam friend that he involuntarily wished that Emil too might be present.

Yet, however happy he thought himself in this circle, he felt himself, in fact, but little at his ease; for, however friendly and patronizing Max showed himself toward him, he still believed to encounter many looks which appeared

to say, "You do not belong here;" but it was especially the sisters of his new friend—two young supercilious girls—to whom the Jewish guest was not particularly agreeable, and who avoided every approach with him. When thus several members of the household showed themselves cold and distant, how much more must this have been done by strangers, who were under no obligation to practice hospitality, and appear at least friendly and polite.

It is a truth that every man, however young and inexperienced he may be, bears within himself that higher appreciation of things which in all external casualties of life lifts up its voice unbidden and says: "This or that is not fitting for you; let it alone; do it not; you will earn nothing but disgrace and regret." And when one does then listen betimes to this voice, which is identical with conscience, and does not confuse the inward ear with irrational and unnatural arguments, he will spare himself many a bitter experience, and many an offensive word would not be heard, but be avoided, by not putting oneself in the position of being exposed thereto.

Max, as the son of the house, could not possibly devote his whole time to his friend, and since this one, from being now the first time in a large company, had not the facility to be pleased with whatever was said in one or the other group, had not the cleverness to say pretty things to all about him and thus to please them, it could not be otherwise but that Berthold had to feel himself lonely, and to see the tinsel lose by degrees its attractive color. Almost out of humor, he leaned against a window-frame, and had the satisfaction to observe from this corner how others entertained themselves, how one found his way to the other, and observed, among others, how the two pretty supercilious daughters of the house conversed with a young gentleman about himself.

"You have to-day a new guest," said the gentleman; "it is not without cause that your parents are regarded as the most hospitable people."

"Oh! do not put us in mind of this guest," replied one of the young ladies, without perceiving Berthold; "my hospitality should not extend so far as to invite him. God knows what Max finds to admire in this young gentleman."

"It did not quite please mamma, likewise," added the other, "that our brother should introduce Hirschberg among us. We have enough of the Jews everywhere; we meet them in all promenades, in the theatres, in balls, yes, even in churches; we, therefore, need them not in addition in our own parlors and drawing-rooms."

"Well," rejoined the gentleman, "I believe—"

"Well, well," interrupted the elder of the girls the speaker, "you know what papa is. Whatever we and mamma say is just null and void; only what Max suggests has any weight. Whatever he says must be done; papa acts so, and not otherwise."

"Yes, only think, Mr. Warner," said the younger, in evident displeasure, "only think, the dear Mr. Hirschberg is even to stay in our house."

Here the music struck up, and the conversation, not very edifying as it were for Berthold, came to an end. The gentleman led one of the ladies to the dance, the other placed herself in a position so as to be asked.

The wealthy and the noble, when they expend large sums in decorating their houses with the warm and costly efforts of genius—with busts from the chisel of a Canova, and with cartoons from the pencil of a Raphael, are to be commended; they do not stand still here, but go on to bestow some pains and cost, that the master himself be not inferior to the mansion, and that the owners be not the only thing that is little, amidst everything else that is great. The house may draw visitors, but it is the possessors that can detain them. We cross the Alps, and, after a short interval, we are glad to return. We go to see Italy, not the Italians.

The excesses of our youth are drafts upon our old age, payable with interest, about thirty years after date.

Men will wrangle for religion; write for it; fight for it; die for it; anything but—live for it.

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